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[CONTRIBUTED—ORIGINAL.]

## BE HUMBLE.

Who glories in power? Who boasts of his might?
Who worships his gold-heaps by day and by night?
Who makes only vice gilded—pleasure his aim?
Who strives only for the chaplet of fame?

Vain mortal! Thy power and might must decay—
Thy riches take wing, and fly swiftly away!
Thy dearly-bought pleasure be followed by pain—
Thy wreath of renown proves unstable and vain!

What is this existence to which we all cling?
It passes away like a bird on the wing.
'Tis a breath,—'tis a vapor,—'tis a song,—'tis a sigh—
We weep—we rejoice—we grow weary—we die!

And this ends the story—the babe of to-day
Crowds out the grandsire who passes away;
And the babe in its turn hurries on to the goal,
When death stands awaiting the flight of the soul.

Be humble, then, mortal, thou worm of the sod—
And bend thy proud knee in contrition to God,
Who only is mighty—who only can save—
And whose smile can light up e'en the gloom of the grave.

Be humble and patient, and ready to go,
Whenever thy mission is finished below;
Then, rest thee contented—no terror can come,
When God in his wisdom shall summon thee home

H.—A.—L.

## THE ASYLUM FAIR—NEW YORK.

The net receipts of the Fair in aid of the Orphan Asylum, which closed December 22d, amounted to $135,000.

The *Messenger* records as a pleasant incident the following neat tribute written by a Christian gentleman, connected with the press, and which was distributed among the visitors. It was entitled "The Hebrew Fair in the tents of Israel."

"The brilliancy, beauty, and refined loveliness of everything connected with the Fair now being held by the daughters of Israel in the 14th Street Armory of the 22d Regiment, eclipses every former effert of charitable enterprise, in this or any other country. How glad it makes the hearts of all who delight themselves in remembering the by-gone beautiful tents of Jacob, and the rapturous music of the songs of Israel, to behold once more the gladsome, loving uprising of God's never-to-be-forgotten inheritance, whose gathering togther is being ushered in by everlasting mercies and tenderness, and whose future hopes are brighter than the radiancy of the Sun's beam, since God, even their own God, shall never rest till He makes Jerusalem the joy of the whole earth. Blessed be they who bless them, and happy be they whose high-born privilege is to assist the fair daughters of Israel in their mission of love and mercy. And let all the earth say—Amen."

## THE FAIR PROJECT.

We cull from the N. Y. *Jewish Times* the following: When, last summer, the late Mr. Nathan called a meeting of the Presidents of the various congregations of the city, in order to devise ways and means for bringing up the requisite amount of money for the erection of the new Hospital buildings, but very few congregations would respond to the call.

There was an idea prevailing amongst the people, amounting to prejudice, that the management was in the hands of a favorite few, hence the unpopularity of the institution, and the want of support on the part of *the largest class* of the *people; the so-called middle class.* Then this idea of organizing a Fair for the benefit of both the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Orphan Asylum was broached, an understanding brought about by the directors of both institutions, and its immediate execution resolved upon. It was agreed that three-fourths of the receipts should go to the Hospital and one-fourth to the Asylum fund. The Congregations then entered into the project with a zeal and energy seldom equalled, forgetting all past differences, and thereby making it a grand success.

## FROM THE NEW BOOK OF CHRONICLES.

### VOICE OF THE FAIR—NEW YORK.

BY RABBI SHTUSS.

CHAPTER CLIV. *Wherein the Rabbi relateth about the Great Phare of Nouvelle Yorke.*

1. In those days there was a great Phare in the land of Okee All.

2. Now a Phare is a peculiar thing, a thing of much renown, albeit it is not much known in Jerusalem.

3. And if the men of Jerusalem should ask one another, and marvel one with the other, saying, "What is a Phare?" Then thou shalt say to them:

4. "A Phare is a grand place where the men and women of the land do come together, and talk one with the other, and laugh one with the other, and the women do make the men empty their pockets of all their shekels.

5. "And, behold! what money was in the pockets of the men, goeth right into the pockets of the women; and from the pockets of the women it goeth again into bags of paper, and is placed in the strong box of the treasurer.

6. "And there is great noise—the women have tongues of exceeding swiftness, and lips and throats of much fulness, so that they pour forth their words like the rain—aye, even like the rain which fell for forty days and forty nights, and the whole earth was destroyed.

7. "And the men do buy, and spend their money, and those that were rich coming in, become poor on going out, and there is much grief in their hearts.

8. "But the women of the land rejoice at the Phare, and they do make their fathers, and they do make their brothers, and they do make their husbands, come to the Phare every night and empty their pockets."

9. Now the Phare in the land of Okee All was a great Phare. And these men did give it. Rabbi Manuel, and Rabbi Meyer, and Rabbi Samuel, who was Commishner, and Rabbi Jehudah who was a little man, but who spoke more than the others, and he was a Preseedant.

10. And Rabbi Jesse, who was great among the Worlstreaters, and Rabbi Tsevee who was a handsome man, and his beard was prettier than any other of the Rabbis, albeit it did not grow on his chin, and he was made captain of the Finansers.

12. And Rabbi Tchulius, whose father did read the law in the tabernacle, but he did read the law out of the tabernacle, and he was the Scribe.

13. And Rabbi Yehudah, who was a fat man, and his hair was grey, and they did make him Captain of the Raffiers.

14. And Rabbi Mosche, whom all the daughters of the land sought to be put into his flower-garden; for Rabbi Mosche was the Captain of the gardeners, and the gardeners they did make out of the Purim Assauciation.

15. And these were not all the men who did give the Phare, but their number was very large, so that I, Rabbi Shtuss, cannot remember them.

16. And they did meet together at the tent of Rabbi Manuel, who was an Alderman, albeit his name was good and great among the people.

17. And the men did meet, and they did make Komit Tees, and they all did make Komit Tees, and did ask every man his neighbor to be his Komit Tee, and they did go into every house, and into every hall, and even into every tabernacle and got men for their Komit Tees.

18. And the Komit Tees did wax large and their numbers were vast in multitude, and they were as many as the sands of the sea.

19. And they even did ask me, Rabbi Shtuss, to be one of their Komit Tees.

20. And every one, even Rabbi Manuel, and Rabbi Myer and Rabbi Samuel, and Rabbi Jehudah, and Rabbi Yehudah, and Rabbi Tsevee, and all the Rabbis that did make Komit Tees, did make themselves Charemen, so as to be Captains of the Komit Tees.

21. And Rabbi Tchulius, he whose father did read the law in the tabernacle, did read the law to the Komit Tees and the Charemen.

22. And this was the law:

23. "All ye who can do labor for the Phare, ye shall do it. But ye shall not do that which ye know of. For the Komit Tees are to be grand Sucksessers, and therefore ye must do as the law saith. And the law is as that of the Medes and Persians which changeth not."

24. And the Komit Tees and the Charemen heard the law, and they did fall down, and they did worship and did thank Rabbi Tchulius.

25. Therefore they did change their Komit Tees, and this is what they did.

26. The Printter Komit Tee did have traders. And the Dreiguds Komit Tee did have bankers. And the Fressers Komit Tee did have printers. And the Booke Komit Tee did have painters. And the Feinart Komit Tee did have furriers. And the Noosepaper Komit Tee did have judges.

27. But the Phare was a grand Sucksess; for did not the men empty their pockets, and did not the women make their fathers and their brothers come to the Phare and spend their money?

28. And I, Rabbi Shtuss, do say that if you do not believe that the Phare was a grand sucksess, do you go to Rabbi Tsevee of the Finansers, and he will tell you.

B'NAI B'RITH LIBRARY AND LITERARY CIRCLE.—At the annual meeting held Sunday the 1st inst., the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Louis Schwartz (re-elected); Vice Pres., L. Flatau; Rec. Sec., D. Magnes (re-elected); Financial Sec., A. Kaplan (re-elected); Treasurer, J. M. Cohen (re-elected). The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. L. Wash, H. Zacharias, A. Lipman, W. Saalburg, S. H. Schocken and L. Leszynskiy.

On the next page will be found a synopsis of the President's report, embodying statistical information and recommendations of a nature not merely interesting to members but the entire Jewish community.

MONTEFIORE LITERARY CLUB.—At a regular meeting held Sunday the 1st inst., the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing term: J. M. 'nkle, President; H. Hess, Vice President; A. R. Henry, Secretary; B. Rich, Treasurer.

KNIGHT Gustave Von Epstein, of Vienna, has given 40,000 gulden towards the erection of a Jewish Orphan Asylum. Toritz Simon, of Koenigsberg, has donated 10,000 thalers to the Jewish Orphan Asylum of that city, to enable it to support girls, who had hitherto been excluded from the benefits of that institute on account of its limited means.

## PRESENTATION.

One of the most enjoyable re-unions which ever fell to our lot to witness, took place last evening, after the adjournment of Pacific Lodge No. 48, I. O. B. B.

The members of that Lodge deemed it expedient to convey their esteem to their retiring President, Bro. Henry Schwartz, and presented him with a series of resolutions, elegantly engrossed and framed, and a complete set of Coopers' and Dickens' works,—in all 26 volumes, bound in the finest style.

This is a season prolific of presents; most lodges of this city have had their installations and their concomitant presents for their retiring officers whom they delight to honor, but this is the first instance of brethren presenting a testimonial which is alike emblematical of the good taste of the donors and the sense of propriety at all times manifested by the recipient. These trinkets of gold and silver, of valuable watches, rervices, diamonds and canes are so threadbare, so insignificent when divested of their intrinsic value, that we rejoice in one Lodge at least, and that a Jewish organization, has taken the initiative in inaugurating a new and more advisable order of things, by making a present of that which, metaphorically speaking, the rust cannot corrode nor thieves carry off. The good which men acquire from studying solid books will be prized more than solid gold, and shed a greater luster than the clearest diamond.

J. N. Choynski Esq., made the presentation in an extempore speech in his usual happy vein and in a very impressive manner adverted to the work of Mr. Schwartz as a man and an officer, and that the brethren, have made this exception in his case, by presenting him with resolutions embodying their sense of gratitude for his efficient services, and with those handsome volumes which speak volumes for their deep voice of obligation. Very happily, and very feelingly did the astonished and pleased Mr. Schwartz reply and the affair wound up with a re-union at a late hour, when, besides discussing Cooper's Travels and Dickens' wonderful tales, viands of every grade and wines of every brand were partaken of by members of Pacific and visiting brethren. The affair was truly worthy of the brief notice we have given of it.

ISRAELITISCHE FRAUEN VEREIN.—At the annual meeting held on Sunday the 8th inst., the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Morris Mayblum (re-elected); Vice President, Mrs. Elias Newburger (re-elected); Secretary, Leo Eloesser, Esq.; Treasurer, Mrs. Moses Rosenbaum; Trustees, Mrs. Meyer Steppacher, Mrs. A. Fleischacker, Mrs. S. Greenewald, Mrs. H. L. Simon, Mrs. L. M. Cohn, Mrs. Morgenthau. The society has expended an unusually large amount during the past year, but has the satisfaction of knowing that it has done a vast deal of good.

HEBREW LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting held Dec. 28th, 1870, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. Fleishacker; Vice President, Mrs. S. Epstein; Superintendent, Mrs. S. Greenwald; Treasurer, Mrs. L. Gerstle; Secretary, Miss Ester Stern; Committee on Distribution, Mrs. Isaac Wormser, Mrs. L. Braverman, Mrs. Wm. Steinhart, and Mrs. Hirschfeld; Assistant Officers of the Superintendent; Mrs. Leopold Cahn, Mrs. A. Cahn, Mrs. H. Levy, Mrs. A. Colman, Mrs. H. Regensburger, and Mrs. Hochstadter.

Resolutions expressive of their heartfelt thanks were passed to the Concordia Library Association for the use of its beautiful and spacious rooms on Sutter street during the past year, whereby the Society had been enabled to hold sewing meetings—weekly, and by which facility much has been accomplished in the way of clothing the poor and needy. The benevolent donors who had so generously contributed *material* during the year were included in the resolutions. The Society may be now considered one of the permanent benevolent associations of our city.

## ROUMANIA.

BENJ. F. PEIXOTTO, Esq., U. S. Consul to Bucharest, sailed from New York, Dec. 21st, on the English steamer Batavia. He purposes spending a few days in London, Berlin, and Vienna; and to reach the scene of his labors during February.

We shall be enabled, ere very long, to lay before our readers the Consuls view of the true cause of the persecutions of the Israelites in Roumania and the (no doubt interesting) details of his efforts to effect their political emancipation and thereby ameliorate their condition, to which end, we feel confident, he will well employ his energies and talents.

We would call attention to the following:

*In behalf of the Israelites of Roumania.*

A number of gentlemen in various cities have united in forming "THE AMERICAN ROUMANIAN SOCIETY," for the purpose of seconding Mr. Peixotto's efforts, by supplying the necessary means for the accomplishment of his mission.

The subscribers take the liberty to call upon their co-religionists to become members of the same.

The good which can be accomplished is very great, and the emancipation of half a million of our brethren ought to be an object of our most earnest solicitude.

Subscriptions of not less than $10 per annum give the privilege of membership, and will be thankfully received by

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, *President*,
59 Broad-street, New York.

REV. DR. E. COHN,
A. WEILL,
A. SELIGMAN, } *Trustees*,
San Francisco.

OREGON.—Our sister State bids fair to increase very considerably in population and developed resources within the next decade. If California continues in the same Land course pursued till now, Oregon, from the extra inducements offered settlers, and the impetus given to enterprise and industry of all kinds, during the past two years, will, by 1880, be the Ohio, California and Missouri, of the far West. In all their legislatures they oppose monopolies—fat jobs. The letting of contracts for that very important work, the Willamette Falls Canal Company, is one of the many evidences of a strict business course that should characterise the work of a State, or any collective enterprise to make it healthfully succeed. Bernard Goldsmith Esq., (Mayor) of Portland is now on a visit to this city, in connection with some important works about to be undertaken in his State.

BISMARCK'S OPINION OF THE JEWS.—"I am no enemy of the Jews," he said, "and if they are my enemies I forgive them. Under some circumstances I even like them. I willingly accord them every right, not merely that of an important official power in a Christian State. For me, the words 'by the grace of God' are no mere empty sound, and I call that a Christian State which makes the end and aim of its teachtng the realization of the truths of Christianity. Many speakers have again in this, as on other questions, called attention to the example which France and England set us. The question is one of less importance there, since the Jewish community is much smaller than with us. But I would call the attention of those gentlemen who are so fond of seeking their ideal *outre-Rhine* and *outre-mer* to one distinguishing trait in the character of the Frenchman and the Englishman. That is, to the proud feeling of national honor, which does not so easily fall down in admiration of foreign institutions, as unfortunately is the case with us. If I should see a Jew a representative of the King's most sacred majesty, I should feel deeply humiliated."

The *Belgravia Magazine*, of London, is our authority for the above. They do not read like Bismarck's words. We give him credit for being more liberal.—*N. Y. Messenger*.

A paper published two articles on Wednesday, one of which was an obituary notice, and the other a funny anecdote. The headings accidentally got changed, and when the paper appeared the editor was horrified to see the obituary notice headed "A Good Joke," while the funny anecdote was prefixed with the caption, "A Sad Announcement."

A man dying greatly in debt, "Farewell," said one of his creditors, "there is so much of mine gone with him." "And he carried so much of mine," said another. A person hearing their several complaints, said, "Well, I see now, that though a man can carry *nothing of his own* out of the world, yet he may carry *a great deal of other men's*."

## B'NAI B'RITH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Through the courtesy of the Secretaries and Librarian, we are enabled to collate from the Officers' annual reports much that gives "food for reflection." This Library, Literary and Social Circle was organized some four years ago. Any member of the Order B. B. in good standing is elligible to membership. The Library has been procured by the accumulated funds derived from dues, *occasional* donations of books and some three or four round amounts from some of its members. The association on several occasions gave Literary entertainments (successfully) for the benefit of charitable objects and institutions, and in return possesses any quantity of engrossed notes of thanks and copies of printed newspaper resolutions.

From our own knowledge, we can safely assert that its former rooms on Sacramento St. were availed of, for society, general, and Trustee meetings, almost continuously during the first two or three years. It was on more than a dozen occasions agreed that individually they would return these favors by donations in the way of Books. That these resolves were but poorly carried out need not be said by us, inasmuch as the "Donation register" affords ample evidence. With a determination to perservere in the good work, and notwithstanding the usual drawbacks or general fate of nearly (if not quite) all our Jewish literary societies in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore etc. and the little outside aid above referred to, this association maintains an active and solid position. Good management has done much and the determination to foster literary culture and steadfastly persevere, accomplished the balance. The President's report of 1870 refers to the theatrical benefit in aid of the funds, and the Picnic, the latter yielding a fine pecuniary return, and being marked by success in a social point of view. Contemplating an entertainment during December they abandoned it, in order not to interfere with certain charitable festivities, about to take place. Heretofore they gave free literary entertainments thereby entailing an expense for each of from $50 to $70. These it is recommended by the past and present President to abolish; "rather give them on a smaller scale, and at little or no expense" thereby husbanding every dollar for the *bone* and *sinew*, —the purchasing of books—and the extending of the newspaper and periodical departments. The President speaks with a just pride when pointing to the 2,500 volumes, he remarks that the quality makes up for the quantity. Quite a number of the works cannot be found in any library public or private in this state. Some very valuable and rare ones have been recently, strongly rebound. During the past year some three hundred choice works have been purchased —true at a high cost, but they are rare and valuable. This has been done in addition to furnishing the new library and reading rooms in the new B. B. Hall Post Street. Arrangements have been perfected whereby the newest and latest publications will be procured.

The association has steadily progressed and *still lives*, while other kindred institutions have been born, existed and died during the same period, yet it is nevertheless the fact that it has not met with the support and encouragement that it deserves.

It is recomended that the laws be charged so as to entitle any Israelite to become a member.

The offers of leading book firms and agents to sell from three thousand to five thousand volumes on a credit of one and two years, have been (very properly) declined. The President submits that pecuniary embarrassement might follow, and imperil the usefulness of the institution.

The rooms are open daily Saturday excepted, every evening both the Library and Reading room are well filled with attentive readers.

The officers for the ensuing year are mentioned under the head of elections on 1st page.

We shall in a future number take occasion to refer to several points above mentioned but in the mean time would say that the following extract from the *Messenger*, shows that an existence alone, is a rare thing among our literary associations—so take courage gentlemen and persevere in the good literary work.

New York is not much more lukewarm than London in matters of Hebrew literature. We read that the "Jews' Literary Club," of which so much was expected, has ceased to exist. An attempt was made to revive it a few weeks ago, but it was entirely unsuccessful.

# THE FRIENDS;

## OR, STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

## A TALE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF WILHELM FREY.

[CONTINUED].

When our young friend saw himself alone in Rosner's chamber, he pulled a paper out of his pocket, and said: "Why did you permit yourself on yesterday to be so overcome by anger? Behold, here is your speech, and if you had applied to me alone, Emil should not have learnt the least of it."

"Why should he not know anything about it?" asked Rosner of his friend. "Do you, or both of you, perhaps, believe that I am not capable of doing the kind of work which you undertake? I would have remunerated him for his trouble, because I understand how to spend my time more pleasantly than——. Yes, yes, there you have it, you all the time imagine that you two must be the first, and that you are the first, and do not reflect that by this means you draw upon yourselves the hatred of your companions."

"This, at last, could do us but little harm," responded Berthold, "and, say what you will, you cannot justly impute such an idea to me or to Emil as you have reproached us with just now."

"Not to you, but to your friend surely, and I tell you now, in all sincerity, either you break off with Emil or with me."

Berthold remained silent.

"See," continued Rosner, encouraged by Hirschberg's silence, "I told you only lately so already, and repeat it today, but shall not do it again. All your and my acquaintances would like you much better, if you were to renounce your Emil for me."

"This I cannot do," replied Berthold, earnestly.

"And why not?" asked Max, with evident curiosity.

"This I am not able to explain to you."

"How can you content yourself to live in such a cabin, in the most miserable house in your whole Jewish quarter, whilst you, as the son of wealthy parents, should choose a residence amidst repectable people?"

"I am not ashamed to sojourn among those who have the same faith with myself," responded Berthold.

"Really not?" said Max, jeeringly. "Why, then, do all the better families of your fellow-Israelites live in our vicinity? Why do you prefer so pertinaciously to grovel in the mud? I avow, your martyrdom will not be recorded in the annals of history. Do now confess, am I wrong?"

And as Berthold again kept silent, Max seized hold of his hand, and said: "Berthold, henceforward you shall live with me."

"What do you say?" asked Berthold; "with you?"

"Yes, yes, with me, in my room, here, where we are at present; you shall live with me, you must."

"And your father?" observed Berthold, on whose countenance a light shade of red was to be seen.

"He has no objection whatever," replied Max, "I have already commenced to manoeuvre. O then we shall have pleasant days, Berthold, and do not fear to lag behind in your studies; you will redouble your industry, and by this means will be able to dispense with Emil's help."

"What? do you really believe that I have attached myself to Emil because——?"

"I believe nothing at all," rejoined Rosner; "I know it, Emil shows this clearly."

"Has he told you anything?" inquired Berthold, in a wrathful tone.

"No, nothing has he said," answered Rosner, evasively. "But let this subject drop."

"No, no, respecting this point you owe me an honest explanation, and when you have given it, then only will I give you a candid answer."

"Perhaps, at a later period, when you are once with me," said Max. "Do not say a word more about this, for I will tell you no more than has been done already. Reflect on the proposition which I have made you, and be assured that it will not redound to your dishonor, if——."

"Well, then, agreed," interrupted Berthold his friend. I will take the matter into consideration."

"You must, however, promise me," said Max, "to let not a word of yours betray to your friend what we have just spoken about."

"But I must speak with him," replied Berthold decidedly.

"You dare not do so," responded Max; "I will not let you."

"How shall I find out the truth without calling him to account?" asked Berthold.

"Is that your idea?" said Rosner, pretending to be offended. "If you have no confidence in my words, you will indeed do better to forget altogether our present conversation."

"I will say nothing, then, to him," replied Berthold; saying which, he deposited the manuscript speech on the table, and left Rosner in a high state of excitement.

When he had arrived at home, and in his room, (while Emil was sitting in Reb Asch's house, and learned,) he threw himself, out of humor, in an arm-chair. His mind was in a frightful state of effervescence. "Should I have actually deceived myself in him?" he asked of himself. "Should he, indeed, have shown himself attached to me from selfish motives, merely to promote his own sordid interest? No—never; and still, how could Rosner make such allusions if they are untrue? Rosner means it kindly with me, of this I have the clearest proofs; and he—Emil—is exactly as he has been painted to me."

Young people have hasty blood, they judge rapidly, and then they have a suspicion, they snatch always up such reasons as are best suited for their momentary purposes. If Berthold had recalled to mind the many years which he had passed with his friend in the most beautiful harmony, had he placed again as present before his mind all the occasions when Emil had displayed his noble heart and the rich treasures of his disposition, in such a way as he possessed them in reality; surely then could Berthold not have been led astray by Rosner's words, and all the flatteries which he lavished on young Hirschberg, merely for the purpose of revenging himself on Emil, would have recoiled on the unassailable conviction that Emil could not possibly be so bad, in order to practise deceit for a whole series of years. We must notice one important circumstance. Berthold's vanity exceeded all reasonable bounds, and it is in vain to deny that the thought of being the only one whom Max Rosner, the son of the well known wholesale merchant, had so greatly preferred to all his companions, coupled with the fear, contemptable though it was, of being, perchance, derided by his Christian friend, overbalanced in his mind all other thoughts which could have justified his old companion, and have removed the last ground for suspicion. In his ill-humor, in the excitement of his heart, Berthold seized on every pretext to conjure up, in extenuation of his present purpose, such excuses as are so generally resorted to in similar cases; he seated himself at the writing table, took the pen in his hand, and wrote to his mother a letter full of complaints, wherein he ventilated the momentary desires of his breast, and reported the smallest particulars of what he had latterly encountered, and did not omit to let slip in, unawares, many a little word which rendered the suspicion against Emil a matter of certainty. He then sealed the letter up and carried it to the post office. Emil probably had

some inkling of what was passing in his friend's spirit; he probably had well-grounded suspicions that the close union which had so long subsisted between him and Berthold was becoming loosened; but he was not conscious of any fault committed by himself, and too proud, at the same time, to ask young Hirschberg for the cause of his change. Thus elapsed several days; the friends exchanged no more words with each other than were absolutely needed; Berthold became every day, every evening, more intimate with Rosner, and every day a portion of his former confidence and attachment quitted his heart. Several weeks were passed in this manner. For Hirschberg they were filled with pleasant enjoyment, for Emil they were a time of earnest labor, and the most scrupulous devotion to his duties. If it is true that many young men, born and educated under depressing circumstances, maintain steadfastly a good character when among strangers, meet difficulties with unshaken courage, and hasten with joy and success towards their goal, despite all sorts of paltry cares and vexations; while, on the other hand, youths to whom affectionate and wealthy parents can grant the gratification of every wish, and certainly do it too, yield to the slightest impulse of temptation, and sink into the pool of sensual pleasure,—we say that it is owing, because the first do not know the worm which feeds on the noble germs of character, and are unacquainted with the various poisons which have an injurious effect on the growth of the soul, and develop out of a lovely shoot, which originally promised to become one of the noblest trees, nothing but a gnarled, misshapen growth. In saying this, we wish not to be understood as saying that Emil would, to a certainty, not have remained so earnest and zealous in his studies, if he had had more frequent opportunities to gratify his sensual wishes; for when the two young men felt more kindly towards each other than now, Berthold had often invited him to participate in his amusements; but he had uniformly declined. We only mean to say, that it is the more honorable and meritorious for a young man, when he lives in the midst of the most favorable circumstances, not to lose sight of the higher aim of life, that higher aim which every man ought to strive for, whether he belong to the lowest or the highest class, if he desires to be worthy of being called a man, a man as understood in the intelligent, moral world, a man in the sense of our religion, in the sense it is understood in the word of God.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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A pompous mayor once said to Professor Agassiz that he had himself been deeply interested in natural science, but that the pressure of business had prevented its pursuit "I became a banker, sir," said he; "and I am what I am." The style of grandeur in which the words were uttered is indescribable. Agassiz immediately recited his own personal history; how his father had provided a place in a bank for him on his leaving college; how he had begged first for more study, then for another, and when the third was granted to him his fate was fixed. "And, Mr. W.," says Agassiz, "if it had not been for that firmness I should to-day have been nothing but a banker."

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A little boy was advised by his father to use illustrations in his conversations whenever they should occur to him, "for" continued the parent, "there is no more forcible way of conveying or expressing your meaning." Shortly after the boy was lectured on generosity. "It's better to give than to receive, Johnny—far better. The Bible says so, and I say so." "Illustrate it, papa; I think I will understand you better." Father could not see the application.

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President Grant's choice of a Commissioner of the Internal Revenue is a *pleasant 'un*.

## THE HOUSE OF THE MACCABEES.

[CONTINUED].

It should here be observed that the pontificate had down to this time been hereditary in the same family which we find enjoying it on the return from Babylon, namely, that of Josedech, whose name is familiar to us in the books of the post-captivity, where we read so often of "Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest." (See Ezra iii. 8, v. 2; Hagg. i. 1, ii. 2, 4; Zech. iii. 1, 8.) Whether or not this line of Josedech had now become extinct we are not informed, nor do we know whether the Asmonaean family were a collateral branch of that line, or were only simple priests. We only know for certain that they belonged to the "course of Joarib," which was the first of the twenty-four orders of the priesthood (1 Chron. xxiv. 7); and whether more or less near in blood-relationship to the pontifical line, they were at any rate next to it in rank and dignity; and if the family of Josedech were now extinct, the Asmonaeans had the best right, as far as we can ascertain, to succeed it. At all events, Jonathan was now elected to that dignity by the general vote of the people, and was recognised by the new king of Syria. He transmitted it likewise to his family; for the time was yet distant when succession by inheritance was changed for a mere nomination at the will and pleasure of the civil ruler of the day.

Simon, the only one now left of the sons of Mattathias, succeeded Jonathan both as prince and high priest, in A. M. 3617, and continued in office nine years. He gained still further advantages to his country's cause, and was the most fortunate of all the Maccabaean brethren. He renewed the alliance with the Romans, who received his ambassadors with marks of high consideration. He succeeded also in an enterprise which had ever been near the heart of his predecessors, but which they had never been able to accomplish; and this was the expulsion, A. M. 3619, of the Syrian garrison from the hill commanding the Temple, with a total destruction of the fortress which for the previous quarter of a century had been a thorn in the side of Jerusalem; and altogether under his fostering care the country began to recover from the ravages of long protracted wars, and gradually increased in wealth and prosperity. Simon also sought to perpetuate the memory of his illustrious kindred by the glories of architecture; and over the sepulchre of his father and mother at their native Modin, where also lay the remains of Judas and of Jonathan, he erected a monument of great height, built of white marble, curiously wrought and polished, near which he also placed seven pyramids for his father, mother, four brethren, and himself, surrounding the whole with a stately portico supported by marble pillars, each an entire block, a splendid work; and being built on an eminence near the coast it became a sea mark for sailors, as they passed up and down the blue Mediterranean. This monument should surely have served for the identification of Modin, and we know that it survived till 5300 A. M.; but as in so many other instances, so in this, it has been the page of the historian, rather than the beauteous piles of marble, that has handed down fame to the distant future. The question, however, between Judea and Syria was not yet settled; for though the independence of the nation may be dated as a fact from A. M. 3596, in which year Judas recovered the capital, the successors of Antiochus Epiphanes were by no means reconciled to facts or prepared to relinquish their grasp, and Simon had again to do battle for freedom, even in A. M. 3624, thirty years after Mattathias had given the signal revolt. Two years after this he was removed from his work by Syrian treachery, A. M. 3626.

His son, John Hyrcanus, succeeded him, and governed between twenty-nine and thirty years. He, too, had to contest his independence with the hereditary oppressor. But the Syrian monarchy was being now more and more distracted within its own bosom, and Jewish freedom was in consequence the better able to take care of itself, and during this pontificate made a decided step. In fact Hyrcanus, though he never assumed any higher title than that of prince, exercised all the powers of royalty, and may justly be considered as the founder of the Jewish monarchy in the Asmonaean house. Aristobulus I. was the first of the race who actually assumed the kingly dignity and ornaments, which was in A. M. 3655, four hundred and eighty-two years after the royalty of David's line terminated by the Babylonish captivity. And we should notice especially the peculiarity of this revival, that it was a union of the priestly and the regal offices in the same person. Had the nation in the first place spontaneously and deliberately set about the restoration of its monarchy, it might naturally have fixed on one of the ancient line to wear the crown; for the heir of David yet remained, and the scrupulous preservation of genealogies, so habitual with the Jews, would have made it very easy to establish his claim. But it was not thus that the monarchy did revive. It was the course of events, in the providence of God, that alone brought it about. Nothing was in itself more natural than that a priest, rather than anyone else, should make the stand that Mattathias did. Nor was this the first time the Order had given the same proof of its higher loyalty; for in the reign of idolatrous Jehoram the priestly city of Libnah "did revolt from under his hand, because he had forsaken the Lord God of his fathers." (2 Chron. xxi. 10, compared with Josh. xxi. 13.) It was also natural that this priestly family, exalted as liberators to the head of the nation, should have stepped into the high priesthood, to which they were so near in the succession; and just as natural that they should in process of time have assumed the royal title, after having so long exercised all the functions of royalty, and that without prejudice to any existing claimant. Thus, when the house of David was walking in humble obscurity, preparing to preserve the nation in its separateness, its faith, its strong mountain home, that it might survive all its dangers until the "fullness of time" should come. And while it was doing this, it was also foreshadowing another feature of the priesthood, according to Zachariah's prophecy: "Take silver and gold and make crowns, and set them upon the head of Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest; and speak unto him, saying, Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts, saying, Behold the man whose name is the Branch; and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the Temple of the Lord: even he shall build the Temple of the Lord, and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne, and He shall be a priest upon his throne, and the counsel of peace shall be between them both" (Zech. vi. 11—13.)

The first of the royal priests reigned but one year. But we need not follow out the details any longer. The interest of the Asmonaean family is not henceforth what it was. It commanded our warmest sympathies while the solitary priest and his troop of sons stood up and perilled their lives for God and their country, but now those who inherit the glories and the sacrifices of other men are found to be what human nature usually is. The priestly kingdom is like other kingdoms, there are foreign enemies and internal treason to deal with just the same, there are selfish rulers and selfish subjects to sober down the picture very effectually. Alexander Jannaeus ruled twenty-eight years, and his widow Alexandra held the reins eight years more after him. None of their successors occupied the throne so long or so comfortably. Hyrcanus II., a mild man, all priest and no king, was deposed as soon as he succeeded by his brother Aristobulus II.

But the days of them all were numbered now, for the mighty wave of Roman dominion, not yet Imperial, was close upon Palestine. In A. M. 3696, the arms of Pompey the Great swept the Syrian monarchy; and shortly after, A. M. 3698, Judea, which it had so often oppressed, fell before the same general, Roman supremacy, however, was not so fatal to her dearest interests as the Syrian had threatened to be; for Rome, domineering enough in other respects, never summoned her conquered provinces to adopt her own religion. Pompey did indeed enter into the Temple with some of his officers, "and saw all that which it was unlawful for any other man to see but only for the high priest;" a calamity which Josephus assures us affected the Jews beyond all the miseries of war they were suffering. And this he did, as the Latin historian expresses it, "*jure victorae*"—in right of conquest. But the generous Roman did not insult the people's heart as Antiochus had done. He touched nothing of all he saw, not even the "two thousand talents of sacred money" treasured up there; but he "commanded the ministers about the Temple the very next day after he had taken it to cleanse it and perform their accustomed sacrifices."

In this same year Aristobulus II. was deprived of the royal titles, though he was allowed to retain the royal athority and the high priesthood. The Senate and People of Rome was from henceforth the arbiter of the fortunes of Palestine and the house of the Asmoneans. A brief flame from the embers shot up a few years subsequently, when in an hour of Roman weakness, and by the temporary assistance of the Parthians, Antigonus contrived to hold the royal name and sceptre; but this was for no more than three years, and then Roman Mark Antony had him executed. The only interest possessed by the genealogy of the Maccabees after this centres in Mariamne, who became the wife of Herod the Great.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

## ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

יהי כבוד חברך חביב עליך כשלך,

"Let the honor of thine associates—thy neighbors' be as sacred to thyself as thine own."

The new and flourishing Order A. J. O. K. S. B., has recently fitted up a new hall at 751 Market street, in a very costly style. This duty had been asigned to a committee duly appointed, who have worked energetically, spairing neither pains nor expense. The Hall is spacious, the committee and ante rooms comfortable, and in all respects, adequate to the requirements of the order. The public will shortly have an opportunity to judge what the true aim and meaning or the order are. It is not to be imagined that founding of the order upon this Coast some nine years ago arose from popular fancies. It arose from a desire to prove that its teachings accord with the favorable precept of Judaism:

ואהבת לרעיך כמוך

"Love thy neighbor as thy self"—the substance of our holy religion are its principle teachings; "Truth, Love, and Justice" are the cardinal virtues inculcated, which if duly practiced will ever insure the success of the order. Like many kindred institutions, the K. S. B., had no band of herald-angels to usher them into existence. Notwithstanding the usual share of contentions it has harmoniously made great progress, and ranks well in standing and importance. In fact its progress in several esential respects is quite creditable. It has already its District Grand Lodge located in this city, consisting of some sixty "Ex Avs" (Past Presidents) with a jurisdiction over sixty lodges, numbering about five-hundred members. Four of these alone aggregate a membership of nearly four hundred. To meet the recent applications for a charter comprising a number of our influential gentlemen a new Lodge will shortly be inaugurated.

May no dark cloud arise. May harmony and prosperity smile upon the acts and undertakings of the Order. May the struggle to attain a just conception of the truly noble work be successful. May truth rule, love cement and justice pervade every deed.

B.

# "Voice of Israel."

וקול דבריו כקול המון

"And the voice of his words is like the voice of the multitude." (Dan. x., 6.)

**Terms:**

THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL," published semi-monthly and delivered in the City to Subscribers, by Carriers—
Per Month,..... 25 cts.
Per Year, in advance,..... $3 00

A few advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.

L. KAPLAN & S. SOLOMONS, PROPRIETORS.

LOUIS KAPLAN,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
OFFICE, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

M. WEISS, PUBLISHER, 511 Sacramento Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received, duly acknowledged, and if meritorious, accepted and liberally paid for.

COMMUNICATIONS, to receive attention, should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith.

We do not, of course, endorse the opinions of our correspondents and contributors, although feeling it a duty to be liberal as to the use of our columns.

Address all communications to
"VOICE OF ISRAEL,"
Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange, or
Box 2065 Post-Office, San Francisco.

טבת לוח תרל"א

January 14th.....פרשה שמות, ז
" 21st.....וארא, ז-מב"ח שבט
February 23d.....ראש חדש ב-א

**San Francisco: Friday, January 13, 1871.**


## NOTICE.

WE have disposed of the proprietorship—the name, good will, and assets, of the "VOICE OF ISRAEL"—to LOUIS KAPLAN and SEIXAS SOLOMONS, who have been *long* and *favorably known* as residents of San Francisco. They propose to issue the paper semi-monthly (for the present), and will steadfastly endeavor to so conduct its columns as to *merit* the support of a reasonable portion of the community; and by a continued series of moral, intellectual, and conservative articles (*contributed* and selected), render it a welcome visitor in the family circle.

M. WEISS.

In assuming the proprietorship and business management of the paper, we shall steadfastly endeavor to carry out the views expressed above.

LOUIS KAPLAN, } *Proprietors.*
SEIXAS SOLOMONS, }

LOUIS KAPLAN, BUSINESS MANAGER,
OFFICE, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

THE postal money order of forty dollars from Helena, with the names of twelve subscribers in advance for one year, is hereby thankfully acknowledged. The back numbers will be duly forwarded.

Thanks are hereby tendered to E. of Sacramento, for the list of subscribers. The several amounts received have been duly acknowledged by receipts transmitted.

We are indebted to Messrs. FRANK BROS. for the elegantly bound volumes of Jewish publications presented. Among which are Prayers of Israel, complete series; Occident, by Isaac Leeser; Books of Devotion, in German, for Women in Israel; "Friday Night;" Felsenthal's Hebrew grammar; Translation of vol. I, Dr. Geiger's History of the Jews; Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry's Class Book. Series of Hebrew grammars. Home Influence and Vale of Cedar, by Grace Aquilar, and several revised editions. Post-Biblical History of the Jews, by Rev. Dr. Raphael. All of which are acceptable and will prove quite an acquisition to the Library of *our* Publisher.

## IMMORTALITY.

How many hopes blighted, how many hearts crushed, how many family circles made desolate, are, for the time being at least, relieved by faith in Immortality! The hope that beyond this world of turmoil and trouble there is a place "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," where we are to meet again the father who was our guardian, provider and benefactor, who bore with our faults, and with tears in his manly eyes, gave us encouragement to renew the struggles and battle of life, when all others had forsaken us, and we had almost given up in despair. The never to be forgotten fond embrace, the kind and considerate love of a devoted mother who toiled for our comfort and happiness, from early morn till late at night, to make our home bright and happy, and prepare us in thought and action, to become useful members of society—immortality alone renews.

What consolation would there be for the poor crushed heart of that mother, who had centered all her love and affection, aims and aspirations, on the bringing up of her only child, who, as she thinks, has passed the dangers which beset early childhood,—to see him hopelessly lie down to rise no more. What is there to cheer so desolate a heart? Naught, save the words, the looks and action, of the pure, confiding being, the idol of her life, who, before dying, whispers: "Mother dear, don't weep; I go to a better and brighter world; I'll be a little angel hovering around you; and will await your coming; mother dear, dry your tears, we will meet in heaven to part no more." These words or these thoughts, are never—never forgotten by the poor mother. They bring in time, peace and rest, to her disconsolate heart. Again, when the parent and protector, struggling to provide his family with the necessaries of life, is prostrated on the death-bed, what can give the bereaved ones more strength to bear so severe a trial, than the whispered words of consolation: "Have ever hope, dear wife, for our little ones' sake; despair not. There is a world beyond the grave. I shall pray *there* before Him who is the father of the orphan, and protector of the widow, to guide and direct your path through life, and give you courage and strength, to endure my apparent loss." He dies — but his spirit is ever near her, and the Almighty hears no doubt his prayers above, and shields her from evil, and directs good and noble hearts to aid and assist her. Faith in Immortality! this alone keeps her spirits up in the hour of her need. It is this faith which gives her strength to enter on her new mode of life, with fortitude and resignation. The pledges of affection left to her charge are sacred to her, for she believes that there is a world beyond where she will meet him, to part no more. Thus we might fill pages, to exemplify the beauties of the sublime belief in the Immortality of the soul, and the blessing that this belief has brought to mankind; but never before in our life have we been so firmly impressed with that belief, as when we read some years ago the following beautiful lines, which we here reproduce, the author of which we do not remember. Gentle reader, if you have ever wavered for a moment in the belief of a future world beyond the grave, read these lines attentively, and impress them on your heart. No matter whether your path in life has been rough and rugged, or blessed with everything which makes life (so to say) a Paradise on earth; a time will come, when no matter what may be your position in life, in recalling them to your memory the pangs may become easier to bear.

It is a beautiful belief, that ever round our heads
Are hovering, on noiseless wing, the spirits of the dead.
It is a beautiful belief, when ended our career,
That it will be our ministry to watch o'er others here.
To lend a moral to the flower, breathe wisdom on the wind;
To hold commune at night's pure noon, with the imprison'd mind.
To bid the mourner cease to mourn, the trembling be forgiven;
To bear away, from ills of clay, the infant—to its heaven.
Ah! when delight was found in life, and joy in every breath,
I cannot tell how horrible—the mystery of death.
But now the past is bright to me, and all the future clear;
For 'tis my faith that, after death, I still shall linger here.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

## MODERN AND ANCIENT.

THERE is scarce a pursuit or a calling that is not constantly undergoing some change. We find, in our daily walks, many innovations; some, we must admit, are for the better, and eminently worthy of the progressive spirit of our age; while, on the other hand, we see changes which are calculated to make us sigh for the good old days of yore.

The custom of continual change is kept up so sedulously, that, no matter how becoming or well fitting our garment may be, it must make way for a new style; mutability is stamped upon our every movement. But were changes applied only to styles of dress or culinary customs, we would not mind the wrong appellation of *progress* with which every tailor or cook, designates a new-fangled foolish notion. It is, however, the mistaken idea of most men that fashion should be followed to its extremes, to which we would call attention; so as to avert if possible its evil tendencies.

Extravagance in dress may be remedied, but where the cure for the extravagance in our expressed thoughts? Speaking on matters with which we are not familiar, with which we do not even try to acquaint ourselves, is as reprehensible as it is injurious. The continual rating at old styles, old fashions, and time-honored customs, by men who cannot make better, is silly indeed. If people will assail all that is old and good, just to be fashionable, it were well that they devise ways and means by which greater blessings may be conferred upon men.

It may be fashionable to despise old things, but surely it is a fashion that is not becoming. All we know,—and we know it from history, observation and experience,—is, that our forefathers, who clung to the ancient faith, and religiously observed the rites of their ancestors, were better and happier men than those we see to-day deriding, as old fogies, the believers in Moses and the wonders of our early religious history.

There is surely less harm in pinning our faith to the literal meaning of our sacred records than in being ashamed of our origin, or forgetting it in becoming fashionable, and conforming to the customs of those from whose theoretic views we wholly dissent. Stupid men! Does not the good old way suit you? If you desire a name for progress and enlightenment, why not think and act like progressive intelligent beings? Do you not perceive how thousands of those whom you desire to imitate are coming over daily to our old way, heartily ashamed that, for so many years, they have pursued phantoms?

If we cannot do better—if we cannot accomplish more good by adopting new theories, let us, for heaven's sake and for the sake of our children, endeavor to preserve the truly ancient landmarks, and cling faithfully to the good old way.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RACHEL.—Sorry you feel hurt at our responding "It is rhyme but not poetry." Your remark, "BOYS make MAN," in No. 6, "was poetry, neither," may be correct; but was there not more truth in it than poetry. Your late contribution smacks of poetry but little truth.

W. J. X. JACKSON.—You say you did write to one of our Rabbies and it elicited no response. Duplicate it over real signature, we guarrantee a prompt reply.

S. T. P.—SACRAMENTO.—We did not mean to thwart your efforts in our behalf; we simply "declined so large a commission." The qualification of your offer now renders it acceptable. Communicate, if you please, real name.

SMALL WAGER.—Newspaper men do not know every thing; you err greatly. We make no hesitation in saying we have even now some twenty queries, that we are even at a loss to know "where to find the books." You have lost. The copper cent was minted in Phila delphia before 1801, viz., 1798. The silver dollar was made in 1793; the gold eagle, in 1795. As to the substitute for the copper coin, we do not understand you.

MULTUM.—It was too lengthy; we meant no offence, and had you *then* given real name would have inserted it in another part of the paper, where space not so valuable. "It might have been replied to in few words." True; but the reply would have had to quote at least fifteen of the forty lines contained in your "..ote."

BOOKWORM.—The title is "The combat of the People; or, Hillel and Herod." Historical Romance, by Isaac M. Wise, published 1859. The B'nai B'rith Library Association has the book; you can readily obtain reference to it.

MILTON.—Brahmanism teaches the truth of the reality of spirit, and that spirit is infinite, absolute, perfect, that it is the substance underlying all existence. It glows through and through with this spirituality. Its literature no less than its theology teaches it.

CONSERVATIVE.—We can reply no better than by quoting your last line, "one must have patience."

CHLOE.—SAN JOSE.—Answer categorically. Did *you* compose it.

CHOIR.—Call personally and we will explain why your article should not be inserted at present.

HONEST M.—We cannot discriminate, which of you two is the real one. "The $5 at disposition," consider, (if you like) belongs to the *genuine* H. M. If he calls and proves the refused article, "the $5 is his.

A. B. C.—It is excellent, and if original, we shall be only too happy to publish it.

☞ Our space being limited, must defer replying to AMANDA, MEL, and XENOPHEN.

A WEALTHY BANKER.—Lord John Russel, in a recent letter to the London *Times* on the Eastern question, says, in reference to the financial capacities of England: "The late Baron Rothschild, of Paris, once told me that if at any time the English government, of which I was then the head, wanted *one hundred millions sterling*, he would be happy to furnish the sum."

How insignificant some of our bankers' loans appear at this magnificent offer of five hundred millions by a single firm!

HEPWORTH DIXON will soon issue the two remaining volumes of his "History of the Tower of London."

"THE History and Literature of the Israelites, according to the Old Testament and the Apocrypha," will soon be brought out by two members of the Rothschild family in London.

# Juvenile Department.

## RESPONSES TO NUMBER II.

To the Charade by IDA, we have received twenty-three answers. "Leo," "Nine years old," "Isidore," "Quintus," Esther," and "Little Koz, Sac. City," correctly give "VOICE OF ISRAEL." Some of the remaining seventeen solve correctly portions of the Charade, but make "the whole" a different sentence; hence, an incorrect reply.

The responses to the query by "Japheth" "Whereabouts did Noah strike the *first* nail in the Ark?" are thoroughly amusing. Some twelve or fourteen say on the *point*. Jacob and L. H., in their replying urge—in substance Noah thereby made a rivet. Every conceivable portion of the Aak is named by others. "Jeanette," "Judah," "New Pupil, Religious School, Shearith Israel," J. E. S. correctly respond—ON THE HEAD.

We are in receipt of several Charades, Queries, etc. and selected therefrom the following:

### No. III.

CHARADE—By J. E. S.—I am composed of 24 letters. My 5th, 9th, 19th, and 4th, is a period of time. My 13th, 18th, 15th and 7th, denotes Deity. My 1st 10 13th and 14th, is a city in Maine, and is what every one should indulge in. My 24th, 2d and 10th and 16th, is what every piece of property. improved or unimproved possesses. My 18th, 9th, 19th and 13th, every child and every horse—has been. My whole is an excellent principle, yet not one in a million endeavors ever to undertake or carry out.

### NO. IV.

CONUNDRUM—By Eugene—Why is a horse half way through a gate like a copper cent? Or a gold double eagle?

### NO. V.

What particular kind of money, are many of the young Misses, and Montgomery street promenaders daily, scattering if not entirely losing? —By "Prude."

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"VOICE OF ISRAEL"—

I read with pleasure E. K.'s article in your last paper and agree with her in much that she says. Still I think she is mistaken as to the motives for our studies. The main point is not to gratify our parents, but to improve ourselves and fit us for our future station in life; and the pleasures to which she alludes are not calculated to improve our ability to pursue those studies successfully.

I do not think that all parents are in such a hurry to have their daughters graduate. My mother says, she does not wish me to finish my education until I am 17 or 18, because she says, my mind is not sufficiently mature to study with profit the higher branches, therefore I am not attending school at present, but am learning sewing and a little housework; altho' to tell the truth, I don't see the use of the latter. Plenty of time to learn cooking and other drudgery, when we *have* to do it. It can't take long to learn what is so easy.

By the way, Mr. Editor, I think it's real nice for us girls to have a space in your paper all to ourselves, and I hope all the girls will take advantage of it and make it interesting.

Yours, TILLIE.

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## A MOTHER'S RESPONSE.

*San Francisco, January 1st*, 1871.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

*Gentlemen*—The No. 6, indeed, offered "Food for Reflection." After our Sabbath supper I called my husband's attention to that article. He said he had hastily glanced through it; having been favored with a copy thrown into the store. He remarked that he had intended calling out "Need'nt leave that paper here, don't wish to take it;" but assured me that he changed his mind and determined at once to order it to be sent to our residence. The children enjoyed a real treat, especially our elder ones, perusing the correspondence under the "Juvenile Department."

We visited a neighbor, taking the paper with us, and our feelings were very much overcome by the effect the reading of *that* "Food for Reflection" article had on our "Sister in Israel." Yes, said she, no more Sabbath afternoon matinees for my daughters, and as for—(the elder son) he shall lead no more a useless life. She had read the paper with tears in her eyes, declaring, never, never before had she read that which brought the *truth* to her own door, so literally as that. I could say much more, but t would tend to re-open, alas, too fresh wounds. Nor do I believe too much adulation on my part would be acceptable; but pardon me when I say such a paper as yours, appears determined to be, (taking your own words,) "an *humble* Voice *to* Israel." Permit me to say, you can accomplish much good; aye, speak to us parents, plainly bring *home* the home thrusts. Yield through your columns such as Food for Reflection—Motherhood—Juvenile Department—Boys make Men, etc.—and your paper will become a *welcome* Voice to good wives and Mothers in Israel, permeating its influence even beyond the Pacific Coast.

Respectfully,
A MOTHER IN ISRAEL,
—P—street—

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EDITORS "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

I was gratified to read in No. 6, your able article on the moral training of our youth, which was replete with excellent and undeniable arguments, and contained indeed "food for reflection." I am glad that you have taken the initative in bringing parents to a sense of their duties. The manner in which our children are brought up is a discredit, and something must be done ere it be too late to check the rapid spread of immorality and religious indifference, which are daily adding new victims to the already extensive fold. The moral and religious education of our youth is sadly neglected. Our boys, are as you say, allowed to spend their lives uselessly without any good object, for which they should strive, instead of being raised as now, so that in after years they would reflect credit upon Israel. It is true some have distinguished themselves in literature and art, but that is not all that is required of them. They should be acquainted with the principles of our religion; they should have a thorough knowledge of Jewish rites and solemnities, otherwise they will hereafter know little of that religion for which our ancestors suffered trials and hardships to preserve. Our girls instead of having impressed upon their minds the duties of a Jewish wife,—instead of being taught household duties, and educated for home influence as well as society—are indulging in all the rich dresses, luxuries and finery, which gold can purchase merely to fit them for street and parlor ornaments. They are taught a little French and music, to make an ostentatious display of education. Woe to these girls when they will be called upon to perform the duties of Jewish wifes! One must shudder at the thought. The scenes which daily transpire in the many families, the household and religious education of whose matron was early neglected, are deeply humiliating. The fault of this is to be laid at the door of parents. It is for them to wake up, take hold of the matter and institute such a reform that in a short time this unfortunate state of things will cease to exist. More anon. L. L., STOCKTON-ST.

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## CORRESPONDENCE FROM PETALUMA.

EDITOR "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

Upon the occasion of a new editor to a paper, every scribbler who has the least pretention to ability imagines he can be of great benefit to the new incumbent. Now I don't intend either to offer advice or to post you up. You may not be able to keep a hotel, in the thorough manner that marks our "American" (here in Petaluma,) but methinks anyone of ordinary discernment will concede that you know how to conduct a paper. May you follow up the success you have fairly inaugurated. I wish it, with all my heart. The liberal tendencies of the "VOICE," evidenced in the recent issues, bids me hope that *you* will materially assist, in breaking down the terrible barriers of prejudice. I allude more especially to the wide-spread, religious prejudice, that disunites Jew and Gentile. Of course in your laudable efforts you may arouse the ire of the majority, but, like Æsop's basket of pro visions, your task will become steadily and surely lighter and easier. Why should not all men regard each other with feelings of fraternal love? Why if all do not worship at the same altar; what if some support and vote for Tit for President while others support Tat; what if to different sections of the common mother earth they owe their nativity. They should reflect that the light is yet to come;—that the same sun shines upon all;—that to all, without distinction, nature yields her refreshing fruits for sustenance, to all, her wide bosom for repose. It is adverse to the enlightened spirit of the age to persecute, for a difference of manner, custom, religious or political faith. The day will surely come, nay, is already at hand—when men will neither claim nor acknowledge any superiority, except that of a moral or intellectual character. Wealth will be respected and honored solely for the good it does, and its possessor will feel proud of the title, "Benefactor."

The wealth of the mind, if properly employed will command and lead the "intrinsic store." It will silence prejudice and bigotry; and though many have toiled and will still toil for their destruction, and though we may live to see only a wide breach in their strongholds, yet we may be humbly instrumentel in paving the way for their successful storming and capture by the next generation.

Excuse this rambling note and believe me yours in the brotherhood of the entire human family.

Trancient.

# B'nai B'rith Department.

בריחי היתה אחו, רחיים והשלום.

## GRAND LODGE SESSION.

The Grand Lodge of the Order will assemble Sunday next, to hold its annual meeting, which will be one of the most important held since its existence. In a former article we urged upon the members of the order to look well to their choice of officers in the several Lodges. In looking over the list of newly elected officers, we are gratified to perceive that no exception can be taken to any of those elected. We hope that it will not be considered presuming on our part to give the same advice as to the officers to be elected in the MOST WORTHY DISTRICT GRAND LODGE; the more so, as within the next year, matters of the most vital importance, not merely to the Order, but to all Israelites on this coast, will have to be discussed. Those representing the Order will no doubt be called upon to perform most important duties in connection therewith. It must be then apparent that none but men of well-proven capacity and integrity, should be selected to represent the Order. It is not alone sufficient that they be known as good, true and reliable men within the Order but it is highly important and assential that they be well and favorably known in the community at large. The present officers have no doubt done all that was in their power to do, and have brought the affairs of the Orphan Asylum, agitated for the last year, to a culminating point by incorporating the Asylum. Nothing more has as yet been done, and it will be a most important and by no means easy task for this Grand Lodge to decide upan the Code of Laws, which will be laid before them. They will be thereby called upon to legislate on a matter of the greatest importance to the members; for a pledge, once made, to contribute, for each member of the Order, $3. per annum for ever, to wards the support of the Asylum, must be strictly fulfilled by those who are to succeed us; and some guarantee ought to be required from the Asylum for such a handsome offer. This being settled, the amount subscribed to by the Lodges should be called for, and work commenced; as the future existence of the Order depends upon the success of this noble undertaking.

In consequence of the importance of the meeting we again beg leave to urge upon all those elected to represent their respective Lodges during the session, to look well to the trust in them reposed, not to legislate hastily nor yet adjourn from day to day without accomplishing work. Their constituents will watch carefully, and hold them strictly responsible for faithful deliberations and acts.

Remember representatives, that the eyes of the Brotherhood here and abroad, and of the community at large are upon you, and watch, with an unusual degree of anxiety, the result of your action.

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N. Y. MESSENGER.—

This Jewish weekly has entered its fifteenth year. It has become invaluable to the home circle. We read no paper with more pleasure than we do the *Messenger*. In its issue of Dec. 30th, relative to the article—in the N. Y. *Herald* of the 27th, it says: "The *Herald* contained a lengthy and generally accurate description of Jewish laws and observances. The article was over three columns in length, and was quite comprehensive. Not entering too much into detail when discussing modern Judaism, it made but few mistakes. It is a positive pleasure to read an article in so great a daily paper, which calls for no unfavorable criticism.

Further it remarks, that the *Times* (Jewish) had an article on "Modern Judaism," in its issue of the 18th; but it was devoted to but one congregation. Is not the editor aware that there are other and older communities than that therein described?

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## ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

An article (contributed) relative to the above order came in too late to be placed in the appropriate column. Want of space even precluded our placing it on the first page, hence were constrained to insert it on page three. It is from the pen of one of the intelligent lights and zealous co-workers in the order, and will undoubtedly, prove interestin even to the general reader.

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LAST season, in the House of Commons, Gladstone spoke 178 times, and his speeches occupy about eighty columns of the London *Times*.

## EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.

Pacific Hall was the scene of a very successful Terpsichorean feast on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the Installation Soiree in honor of the newly elected officers of the Club.

The Soiree was as entertaining as its predecessors, and would be rather difficult of particularization, for the reason that a fashionable assemblage has usually few salient angles. There were elegant toilettes to be sure, and enough of them to have dazzeled the eyes of a parisian.

The ladies were all attired *a la mode* and the silks and satins seemed to flash by as if money were no object to those present,—moire antiques with point lace, were obviously considered most stylish; and among the belles not *passees* there were occasionally gauzy fabrics which remind one of the dreamy word "tulle"—a drapery in which to habit angels, and quite as spiritual as the figure of any ancient angel ever painted with a blond face by an old master.

A tendency to shorten the train, and even to dispense with it altogether, was quite manifest—an innovation for which those accustomed to large assemblages of fashion and the numerous awkward accidents thereby entailed will not be slow to tender their thanks to a capacious goddess, To set ones shoe upon a train of moire antique is awkward; to render a satisfactory apology in the presence of a couple of blazing eyes is quite embarrassing: and, in fact, the mending of matters is often quite as troublesomely awkward as the execution of the offense.

Of fashions notes, however, no more! and to the dance. At ten o'clock thrills of music began to fill the Hall and music and dance went on in unison—a music of motion in harmony with a music of sonnd which quivered and thrilled throught the Hall and kept up until the last dance of the finely arranged programme was reached, when the company separated to meet again at the annual Masquerade on the 8th prox.

## MISCELLANEOUS CLIPPINGS.

THE population of Horowitz, Bohemia, were arranging another persecution of the Jews. About 300 pamphlets against them have been confiscated by the government.

AT Eisenstadt, Rabbi Kuttna revived the *Yeshibah*, which had stopped with the removal of Dr. Hildesheimer to Berlin. About thirty students at present attend the institute.

ALSACE has lost one of its pious and learned Rabbis. R. Seligman Weil of Dambach, died November 4th, and was buried on the 6th amidst a great concourse of people. He had reached the age of seventy years.

Dr. Joseph Sigl, editer of the *Vaterland*, at Munich, was known as a most rabid assailant of the Jews. At the commencement of the war he telegraphed to France, that Bavaria will not vote any money for the war, and similar reports. The dispatches were found by the Germans at St. Cloud; Sigl was accused of treason to his country and confessed his guilt.

P. Rosenberg of Petersburg, known for his great liberality, has been appointed by the Russian government as one of the Prison Commissioners.

## BIRTHS.

GOLDSMITH, S.—In this City, Dec. 24th, '70, a Son.
ROTHCHILD, BERNARD—In Dayton, Nev., Dec. 24, a Son.
KEESING B.—In this City, Dec. 29th, '70, a Daughter.
BLOCH, I. F.—In this City, Dec. 31st, '70, a Daughter.
SCHOEN, J. J.—In this city, Jan. 1st, a Son.
ROSENBLATT, SAMSON—In this city, Jan. 2d, a Son.
BERLINER, ABRAHAM—In this city, Jan. 4th, a Daughter.
LEWEAL, LOUIS—In this city, Jan. 5th, a Son.
MORGENSTERN, MEYER—In this city, Jan. 9th, a daughter.
BANNAR, S.—In this city, Jan. 10th, a Son.
FREDERICK, M. M.—In this city, Jan. 11th, a Son.

## MARRIAGES.

MAYER, LEVI, to JOSEPHINE MAYER—In this city, Dec. 25 1870, by Rev. A. J. Messing.
FEIGE, ROBERT, to ROSA H. CERF—In this city, Jan. 8th, by Rev. A. J. Messing.
LACHMAN, JULIUS, to BERTHA LEVY [both of Germany]—In this city, Jan. 8th, by Rev. H. Schwartz.

## DEATHS.

JOSEPH, LOUIS—In this city, Dec. 22d, 1870, aged 8 years and 5 months—a son of H. and E. Joseph.
COHEN, ELIZABETH—In this city, Jan. 2d, wife of Lewis Cohen, aged 24 years.
LEVY, MATITDA—In this city, Jan. 3d, daughter of Philip and Lena Levy, aged 7 weeks.
COHN, M.—In this city, Jan. 4th, wife of H. Cohn, aged 49 years.
MEYER, —. —In this city, January 8th, infant daughter of Charles and Louisa Meyer, aged 3 months, 25 days.
KLINE, WILLIE—In this city, Jan. 10th, son of A. and R. Kline, aged 7 years.
BRANDENSTEIN, ROSA—In this city, Jan. 10th, daughter of M. and R. Brandenstein, aged one month.

## ENGAGED.—A LOVE STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

For three months Rupert Holmes travelled upon the continent. The vacation was over, and he ought to have been back at his chambers, but he had no heart for it. In fact, he was very hard hit indeed, and had resolved to throw over the Bar for a year at any rate, if not for ever, and go to India for the winter. He was in Switzerland now, and was traveling by train from Zurich to Lucerne, whence he meant to cross over the St. Gothard, and *via* Triesie to Alexandria.

He was alone in a railway carriage, when at one of the stations the door opened, and two ladies and a gentleman entered. It was not until they were seated, and the train was in motion, again, that he looked up from his book; and he could scarcely restrain a sharp exclamation when he saw that his *vis-a-vis* was Amy Turner—at least Amy Turner no longer, for next to her was seated Mr. Gaisford. The recognition was mutual. A bright flush flew over her cheek, and fading away, left her very pale. Then she quietly held out her hand and said:

"This is indeed an unexpected meeting, Mr. Holmes; but we heard from the Wilmots that you were abroad.—Mr. Gaisford, Mr. Holmes.—Carry, you have heard mama speak of Mr. Holmes—. My sister."

Rupert bowed, he had recovered himself now, and addressed himself to Miss Turner.

"I was fortunate enough to meet you when I was down at Chichester: but I so frequently heard your name mentioned by Mrs. Turner, that I feel quite like an old acquaintance. Mr. Gaisford I met at the ball at Mr. Kingsford's; but had not the pleasure of an introduction.

Miss Turner said a few words; and then Mr. Gaisford, with the usual heartiness of an Englishman meeting any one with whom he has the smallest acquaintance abroad, entered into a warm conversation with him, His wife took no part in it, but sat looking out of the window; and Rupert fancied that she was thinner and paler than when he saw her last.

"No wonder," he said to himself, "tied to such a commonplace brute as this! I am glad of it; it serves her right."

Miss Turner was of an entirely different style from her sister; prettier a good deal, as far as prettiness went, indeed, she was almost beautiful; but her face entirely lacked the intellectual expression which was characteristic of Mrs. Gaisford. Rupert wondered at two sisters being so little alike. He remembered having heard Amy speak of her sister, who was away on a visit; but he had not heard much of her from the Wilmots, and fancied that she was not a favorite with them.

After a time, Mr. Gaisford asked him which hotel he was going to, and, on hearing his answer, said:

"Very, well; we may as well go there too. We were thinking of the Englisherof; but it is all the same thing, and, as you are an old traveler, no doubt you know which is best."

Rupert was extremely vexed, but had no excuse to give for making any change. Mrs. Gaisford made a movement, as if to turn her husband to make an objection; but she did not do so, and remained looking out of the window. She certainly, Rupert thought, had grown harder and colder than before. When the train stopped he was the first to alight, and help the ladies with their shawls, as he did so, he could not help saying to Mrs. Gaisford—"We are to meet, it seems, in railway carriages, this has been rather a different ride from our last, Mrs. Gaisford."

She had grown paler again as he spoke, with a cold haughty look upon her face; but as he finished she gave a little start, and then the color came in a rush on her cheeks. In another moment her husband joined her, and they parted not to meet again till the *table d'hote* dinner at the hotel. Rupert Holmes had thought at first of leaving at once; but then he told himself that she would look upon it as another triumph, and he resolved to remain, let it cost him what it would. He purposely delayed going in to dinner until he saw that every one would be seated, in hopes that there would be no vacant seat near the Gaisfords. In this, however, he was disappointed, a waiter at once came up to him as he entered, and told him that a seat had been kept for him next to the gentleman who arrived by the same train. There was no help for him, and he felt as he sat down that perhaps, after all, it was the best place for him; for Miss Turner was sitting next beyond Mr. Gaisford, so that he could neither see Amy's face, nor was he bound to exchange any remark with her. He had plenty of topics of conversation with Mr. Gaisford, who was starting with his wife and sister-in-law next day for home.

"When do you return?" Mr. Gaisford had asked; and Rupert, glancing down saw that Mrs. Gaisford paused to listen to his answer.

"I am going to spend the winter abroad," he said; "I am thinking of doing India, indeed I have a sort of half intention of joining the Indian Bar, and settling there for good." He looked down again, and saw upon Mrs. Gaisford's face a shadowy smile, gone almost before formed, and followed by a thoughtful look. "She absolutely exults over it," he said to himself.

After dinner Mr. Gaisford proposed a stroll by the lake, and after a short delay, while the ladies went up for their things, the party went out together. For a while they strolled together, looking across the lake upon which the moon was shining brightly, lighting up the dark rounded form of the Righi and the snow crowned peaks beyond Altorf. Then they broke into pairs. Mrs. Gaisford lingered behind a little, and as at the time she was speaking to Rupert, he could not but stay with her. He did not know whether he was glad or sorry. He loved her still passionately, though she was false and cruel, and had spoilt his life, he loved her as much as ever, and should do so, he felt, as long as he lived. Mr. Gaisford and Miss Turner stopped and leaned upon the railings on the low wall. Without joining them, Mrs. Gaisford did the same. Rupert could see her face now, for the moon shone clear upon it. She was very thoughtful, earnest and troubled. "How her face belies her!" he thought. "What can she be going to say?" He would not speak first, and there was silence for a minute or two, till she began:

"You do not look well, Mr. Holmes; have you been ill?"

"A doctor would say no," he said bitterly, "and as he only examines the body, he would be right. No, I have had no illness."

"And you really think of living in India?"

"Yes," he said shortly.

There was a pause again, and then she began this time in lower tones even than before.

"I am going to ask you a strange question, Mr. Holmes. Did you first hear of my—my engagement to Mr. Gaisford that night at the ball?"

"Yes, Mrs. Gaisford, I did," Rupert said, coldly.

There was another long pause.

"And if you had not heard it, you would not have gone away so suddenly—that is, it was the knowledge of it that made you part from me as you did?"

"Yes, Mrs. Gaisford, it was so. If it is any satisfaction to you to know how thoroughly you succeeded, how entirely and wholly you gained my love, in order to throw it away, know it now from my lips. I loved you with my whole heart. I went to that ball with the intention of asking you to be my wife. I heard the news, but even though the evidence seemed unquestionable, it was not till I heard him call you Amy that I believed. I had a sharp struggle with myself, Mrs. Gaisford, and I tried hard to cheat you out of the triumph you had so thoroughly gained. I hoped that you might think that I was as heartless a flirt as yourself. Did I succeed?"

There was a slight gesture of assent.

"Then I acted well," he went on, bitterly. "But I give you the triumph, now; it is a little delayed, but not the less complete. I loved you with all my heart and soul; you have wrecked my happiness and spoiled my life. You have crushed out all motive for exertion. You have destroyed my faith in woman. I will not spare myself even in one syllable, Mrs. Gaisford, you shall have your due. I was so mad, that even when you had done all this to me, when you had so wrecked my life, I could not hate you. I love you now as wildly and as passionately as ever, I shall love you so till I die. Are you satisfied now!"

"Yes," she said softly; and then without another word, she turned away from the lake on which she had looked the while he had been speaking, and joined the others.

In a minute she spoke gently to her sister, and then taking her husband's arm she said—"Let us go in now, it is getting damp."

Rupert Holmes followed with Miss Turner He did not speak, he could not have spoken for worlds. He knew that his companion once or twice spoke to him, but he did not catch the meaning of her words. Presently he started, for Robert Gaisford burst into a loud, hearty laugh. What could he be laughing at? His wife could never be telling the story to him? So on he walked with a dull pain to the door of the hotel. Then there was a pause.

"Are you coming in yet?" Mr. Gaisford asked. No he should take another turn or two.

"Then we must say good-bye, Mr. Holmes," Miss Turner said, "as your boat starts, you said, at seven o'clock. Good-bye. I hope you will think better about India."

Mrs. Gaisford did not speak; she gave him her hand, and so they stood for a moment face to face. A wild raging desire to take her in his arms and kiss her, even with her husband standing by, seized him, and she must have seen it, for dropping his hand hastily, she turned and ran up the steps into the hotel, followed by her sister.

Rupert Holmes stood motionless looking after her, and was only roused by a touch on the shoulder, to the remembrance that Mr. Gaisford was still beside him.

"Shall we smoke a cigar together?" he asked.

"No, no," Rupert said, putting his hand up to his forehead. "Please leave me alone; I am ill, I want to be alone. Good-bye."

"In a moment," Mr. Gaisford said; "but I particularly want to speak to you. In fact, I promised that I would. Let us sit down for a minute or two on the wall."

Mechanically Rupert followed him across the road, and watched him while he lit a cigar, wondering with vague wonder what new blow was to be dealt him now.

"I find," Mr. Gaisford went on between the puffs of his cigar, "that a mistake has somehow arisen—a most ridiculous—ha, ha!—a most ridiculous mistake. Of course, as you are starting for India to-morrow, and may be away a very long time, it doesn't as far as I know, matter much; but I promised to tell you, and so of course I do. Confound this cigar, it won't burn! What beastly trash these Swiss cigars are, to be sure! and they have the impudence to call them Havanas? Yes, I am just going to tell you. Well, you see, you have got hold of what you barristers would call a case of mistaken identity. You see, you thought I married Miss Turner. So I did. But I didn't marry, and never thought of marrying, the Miss Turner you thought I did. I married Carry—Amy is Miss Turner still."

Rupert stared at him, as not understanding what he heard.

"Amy, Miss Turner still!" he repeated.

"Yes, of course, don't you understand? I married Miss Turner; Amy was the younger sister."

Rupert understood now. For a moment or two the news seemed to stun him. There was a great beating at his heart and a strange dizzy noise in his brain. Then he sprang to his feet, with his face, strangely flushed, turned up toward the sky, and said—"Amy free? Thank God, thank God!" Then came the thought of what he had done, of what he had said, or what he had told her, he thought of her, of the taunts he had flung at her, and then he sat down and covered his face with his hands, and gave a groan as of unutterable pain. Mr. Gaisford looked on, too astonished to speak. Then slowly an inkling of the truth dawned upon him: he remembered now having heard some rumor of some one—yes, his name was Holmes now he thought of it—who was supposed to have treated Amy badly, and this was how it came about. Presently Rupert looked up, he was quiet now, but pale as death.

"Will you do me a favor?" he asked.

"Certainly," Mr. Gaisford said; willingly."

"Will you go to Miss Turner and say that you have told me? Will you say these words?—That I know how mad I have been, that no thoughts she can have of me are one tithe so bitter and contemptuous as those I have of myself, that I do not plead for forgiveness, for I know that I do not deserve it, I know that I have forfeited all hope of it. Still if—if in pity for what I have suffered, if in pity for my great sin, if in pity for the life that will be wretched without her, she can yet find it in her heart to forgive me, will she come out into the balcony of the hotel; it is empty now, and the lights in the drawing-room are turned low. If she does not come, I shall know that, though she will pity, she cannot forgive—that the offence has been too great. In that case, please give her my farewell, and say that I shall never in thought blame her that she cannot forgive me, and that I shall always pray for her happiness. Tell her that my life will not be so hard to bear as I had thought, that I shall be happier knowing that I have lost her through my own fault than through any fault of hers. Will you say all that to her, please?"

Mr. Gaisford said "Yes" very gruffly, and crossed towards the hotel. Slowly, very slowly, Rupert Holmes followed him, went up stairs, through the half-lighted drawing-room, and out into the balcony. There he stood looking out again on the lake, and thinking over what he had said as he had last looked at it. Minute after minute passed; at last he said—"God help me, it is too much to expect; I have lost her for ever?" and so he turned to go Then he paused, at a sound that was half sob, half cry; for at the window behind him stood a slight figure, timid and yet loving. Her arms were stretched out, and, with a little cry of "O Rupert!" she fell into the arms that were to hold her evermore.

There was one passenger less by the early boat for Althorp, one more by train for Paris, and the Indian Bar lost a promising recruit. Ten days afterwards Rupert Holmes appeared in court as usual, to the surprise and disgust of many young barristers, who had heard from members of their body, who had met him abroad, that something or other had gone wrong with him, and that he was going to India, A gleam of hope came across them a month later, when he was again absent from his place, but this was shortly and forever dispelled by a brief announcement in the first column of the *Times* under the head of "Marriages."

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"mister tombus brown, president of nashurnal bank fellerdelfy," was the superscription on a letter that passed through the post-office recently.

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Welcome is the change from the horrors of war to the hurrahs of peace.

## Directory of Secret Orders.

**District Grand Lodge, No. 4, I. O. B. B.**

B'nai B'rith Hall, 105 Post Street.

GRAND OFFICERS:

Louis Kaplan.....G. N. A.
Julius Jacobs.....G. A.
M. Morgenstern.....G. Y.
A. L. Badt.....Grand Sopher.
M. Kalmuk.....G. B. H.

**OPHIR LODGE No, 21, I. O. B. B.**
Meets every Wednesday evening.
Jos. Bien.....President.
Marcus Levy.....Secretary.

**MODIN LODGE No. 42, I. O. B. B.**
Meets every Tuesday evening.
S. Frohman.....President.
M. Waterman.....Secretary.

**PACIFIC LODGE No. 48, I. O. B. B.**
Meets every Thursday evening.
Alex. L. Badt.....President.
Jacob Liebes.....Secretary.

**MONTEFIORE LODGE No. 51, I. O. B. B.**
Meets every Sunday evening.
Michael Cohn.....President.
Julius Lindeman.....Secretary.

**COLUMBIA LODGE No. 127, I. O. B. B.**
Druids' Hall, Sutter street.
Meets every Monday evening.
Henry Landsberg.....President.
Harry M. Heineman.....Secretary.

**GOLDEN GATE LODGE No. 129, I. O. B. B.**
Meets every Wednesday evening.
A. Summerfield.....Presidemt.
E. Abrahamson.....Secretary.

HALL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bloch, Ch. Dahlman,
A. Summerfield, A. Abramson.

### Eureka Social Club.

Meet every third Sunday of each Month, at Golden Gate and Columbia Hall, Sutter St.

Alex. L. Badt,.....President.
J. Abramson,.....Vice President.
W. Lewis,.....Secretary.
H. Meyer,.....Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

L. Flatau, A. Kaplan. T. Bearwald.

### Pacific Literary and Debating Society.

Meet Monday evenings, at 13 and 15 Tyler street, near Taylor.

M. Brandt.....President.
A. Sommerfield, Jr.....Vice Pres.
I. Simon.....Secretary.
I. G. Levy.....Treasurer.
J. Lewison.....Editor.

All are cordially invited to attend. Tickets can be obtained from members.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fast and magnificent Steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will leave BROADWAY WHARF, San Francisco, as follows on the following routes:

FOR SACRAMENTO.

YOSEMITE and CHRYSOPOLIS (alternating), at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Sacramento with morning trains, boats and stages for all points in California, Oregon and the Eastern States.

FOR STOCKTON.

JULIA and AMADOR (alternating,) at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Stockton with stages for Yosemite Valley, Big Trees, etc.

FOR VALLEJO AND NAPA.

ANTELOPE, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Vallejo at 8:30 A. M.

FOR BENICIA AND SUISUN.

PAUL PRY, tri-weekly, viz: on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Suisun MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M., connecting both ways at MARTINEZ with stages for Pacheco, Clayton and Somerville.

RATES OF FARE:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Sacramento and Stockton, cabin | $1 50; deck....$1 00 |
| To Benicia and Suisun | 1 00 |
| To Vallejo | 1 00 |
| To Napa | 1 25 |

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE.

Reduction in Freights:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Sacramento | $2 50 per ton |
| To Destination for interior points | 2 00 per ton |
| To Knight's Landing | 3 00 per ton |
| To Colusa | 5 00 per ton |
| To Tehama | 14 00 per ton |
| To Red Bluff | 15 00 per ton |
| To Vallejo | 1 00 per ton |
| To Napa | 1 25 per ton |
| To Stockton | 2 00 per ton |
| To Marysville | 4 00 per ton |

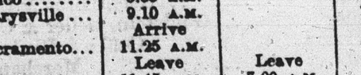
The tables of these boats are supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

To the TOURIST and the PLEASURE-SEEKER the above favorite routes offer superior inducements, avoiding the fatigue, heat and dust incident to Railroad travel, and enjoying a delightful sail on the inland waters of California.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1870. dec30

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



Time Schedule, Dec. 5, 1870.

| EASTWARD. | Express Train Daily. | Passenger, Sundays excepted. | Mixed* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Leave | Leave | Leave |
| San Francisco | 8.00 A.M. | 4.00 P.M. | 7.00 P.M. |
| Oakland..... | 8.30 A.M. | 4.30 P.M. | |
| San Jose..... | 7.45 P.M. | 4.35 P.M. | |
| Stockton ..... | 12.02 P.M. | 7.53 P.M. | |
| | Arrive | Arrive | Arrive |
| Sacramento... | 1.50 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 7.40 A.M. |
| | Leave | | Leave |
| Sacramento... | 2.10 P.M. | | 9.00 A.M. |
| | Arrive | | Arrive |
| Marysville.... | 4.00 P.M. | | 1.15 P.M. |
| Chico ..... | 6.45 P.M. | | 5.20 P.M. |
| | Leave | | Leave |
| Colfax ..... | 5.00 P.M. | | 4.00 P.M. |
| Reno..... | 1.15 A.M. | | 5.45 A.M. |
| Winnemucca . | 9.10 A.M. | | 10.15 P.M. |
| Battle Moun'n | 12.00 M. | | 3.10 A.M. |
| Carlin..... | 3.00 P.M. | | 10.40 A.M. |
| Elko..... | 4.40 P.M. | | 12.30 P.M. |
| Kelton ..... | 6.10 A.M. | | 7.45 A.M. |
| | Arrive | | Arrive |
| Ogden..... | 8.00 A.M. | | 5.00 A.M. |

*Daily East of Sacramento.

| WESTWARD. | Express Train Daily. | Passenger, Sundays excepted. | Mixed* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Leave | | Leave |
| Ogden ..... | 5.45 P.M. | | 5.00 P.M. |
| Kelton ..... | 10.35 P.M. | | 1.30 A.M. |
| Elko..... | 8.45 A.M. | | 7.15 P.M. |
| Carlin..... | 10.15 A.M. | | 9.45 P.M. |
| Battle Moun'n | 1.25 P.M. | | 3.10 A.M. |
| Winnemucca . | 4.05 P.M. | | 9.00 A.M. |
| Reno..... | 1.00 A.M. | | 11.30 A.M. |
| Colfax ..... | 8.45 A.M. | | 12.50 P.M. |
| Chico..... | 6.55 A.M. | | 10.30 A.M. |
| Marysville... | 9.10 A.M. | | 2.30 P.M. |
| | Arrive | | Arrive |
| Sacramento... | 11.25 A.M. | | 6.30 P.M. |
| | Leave | Leave | Leave |
| Sacramento .. | 11.45 A.M. | 7.00 A.M. | 7.30 P.M. |
| Stockton ..... | 1.40 P.M. | 8.38 A.M. | |
| | Arrive | Arrive | |
| San Jose..... | 5.35 P.M. | 12.00 P.M. | |
| Oakland..... | 5.15 P.M. | 11.58 P.M. | |
| San Francisco | 6.00 P.M. | 12.40 P.M. | 9.30 A.M. |

Through Tickets to all Principal Cities in Europe for sale at the Company's Offices.

| P.M. | A.M. | LOCAL TRAINS. | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.00 | 9.00 | Leave..SAN FRANCISCO..Arrive | 9.40 | 7.30 |
| 3.00 | 9.20 | ..... OAKLAND ..... | 9.18 | 7.05 |
| 4.40 | 11.05 | ..... NILES ..... | 8.15 | 5.35 |
| 5.35 | 12.00 | Arrive....SAN JOSE....Leave | 7.45 | 4.35 |

| From SAN FRANCISCO. | From OAKLAND. | From BROOKLYN. |
|---|---|---|
| B 6:50 A M | B 5.40 A M | B 5:30 A M |
| D 8:00 A M | B 6:55 A M | B 6:45 A M |
| 9:00 A M | 8:00 A M | 7:50 A M |
| D 10:00 A M | 9:00 A M | |
| 11:00 A M | 10:00 A M | 9:50 P M |
| D 12:00 M | 11:00 A M | |
| 2:00 P M | 12:00 M | 11:50 A M |
| D 3:00 P M | 2:00 P M | |
| 4:00 P M | 3:00 P M | 2:50 P M |
| 5:15 P M | 4:00 P M | |
| 6:45 P M | 5:20 P M | 5:10 P M |
| B 11:30 P M | 6:55 P M | 6:45 P M |

| From SAN FRANCISCO. | From ALAMEDA. | From HAYWARDS. |
|---|---|---|
| B 7:20 A M | B 5:25 A M | B 4:30 A M |
| E 9:00 A M | B 7:36 A M | B 7:00 A M |
| BC 9:30 A M | E 9:06 A M | E 8:30 A M |
| EC 11:30 A M | B 9:36 A M | B 9:00 A M |
| 1:30 P M | E 11:36 A M | E 11:00 A M |
| 4:30 P M | 1:35 P M | |
| 6:00 P M | 4:35 P M | 3:55 P M |
| | E 6:05 P M | |

B Sundays excepted. E Sundays only.
D To Oakland only. C To Fruit Vale only

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent, Sacramento. dec30

### San Francisco & San Jose Railroad.

The Winter Arrangement of the above Road commencing on Friday, Dec. 9th, 1870, at 8 o'clock, A. M., is announced as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH—ON WEEK DAYS

| Will leave San Francisco. | Arrive at San Jose. | Will leave San Jose. | Arrive at Gilroy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.10 a m | 10.35 a m | 10.40 a m | 11.50 a m |
| †3.30 p m | 5.55 p m | 6.00 p m | 7.05 p m |
| 5.00 p m | 7.20 p m | .... .... | .... .... |

ON SUNDAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.30 a m | 10.55 a m | 11.00 a m | 12.10 p m |
| 9.30 a m | 12.10 p m | .... .... | .... .... |
| 3.30 p m | 6.10 p m | .... .... | .... .... |

TRAINS NORTH—ON WEEK DAYS.

| Will leave Gilroy. | Arrive at San Jose. | Will leave San Jose. | Arrive San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|
| .... .... | .... .... | *6.50 a m | 9.50 a m |
| 8.40 a m | 7.50 a m | 7.50 a m | 10.10 a m |
| 1.45 p m | 2.50 p m | 3.00 p m | 5.30 p m |

ON SUNDAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| .... .... | .... .... | 8.10 a m | 10.30 a m |
| 1.45 p m | 2.50 p m | 2.55 a m | 5.30 a m |
| .... .... | .... .... | 6.30 p m | 8.50 p m |

FREIGHT TRAINS—Leave Gilroy at 5 A M and San Francisco at 5.30 A M.

* Stops at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno, and San Miguel only, and only for first class fares.

* On Monday mornings will leave San Jose at 6.30, stopping at all Way Stations, and passing Santa Clara at 6.40; Mountain View, 7.02; Mayfield, 7.13; Menlo Park, 7.20; Redwood City, 7.30; Belmont, 7.38; San Mateo, 7.50; Millbrae, 8.00; San Bruno, 8.10; Twelve-Mile Farm, 8.15, San Miguel, 8.30.

† On Saturdays only this train will leave San Francisco at 2.30, arriving at Gilroy at 6.05.

RICHARD P. HAMMOND,
dec30 General Superintendent.

### SAUCELITO FERRY.

The Steamer Princess will leave Saucelito at 8 and 11 A M and 5 P M, and Meiggs' Wharf at 10 A M and 5:45 P M. On Saturday an extra trip from Saucelito at 6:30 P M. On Monday, from Meiggs' Wharf, at 7 A M.

SUNDAY TIME—Meiggs' Wharf, 10 A M, 12 M, and 2 and 4 P M; Saucelito, 11 A M, 1, 2, and 5 P M.

FARE—Twenty-five Cents.

C. H. HARRISON, Superintendent.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class..$50

Leave wharf Corner First and Brannan Streets, punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d and 18th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday then on Saturday preceding), PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from ASPINWALL to NEW YORK.

January 18th—SACRAMENTO connecting with the HENRY CHAUNCEY.

All Steamers touch at Acapulco. Steamers of the 18th touch at Manzanillo.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest and Havre.

### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Negasakai.

February 1.—AMERICA, Capt. Doane.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner First and Brannan streets.

dec30 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

### NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Steamships of the North Pacific Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Leaving San Francisco at 4 o'clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO.

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

PACIFIC,

FOR EUREKA, TRINIDAD, CRESCENT CITY, COOS BAY AND UMPQUA RIVER,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the 20th of each month, the Steamer will extend her trip to Coos Bay and Umpqua River. Sailing Days—5th and 20th.

FOR PORTLAND.—Sailing Days, Jan. 20th & 30th.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,
dec30 No. 217 Sansome street.

### NEW ROUTE.

### SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN JOSE,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Central Pacific Railroad via Oakland Ferry.

Reduction of Fare.

On the First of December, 1870, the Fare between San Francisco and San Jose will be reduced to

TWO DOLLARS!

TWO TRAINS DAILY, as follows:

Leave San Francisco.....9 A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave at San Jose.....12 M. and 5:35 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave San Jose.....7:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
Arrive at San Francisco.....9:40 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS for Saturdays and Sundays to San Jose and return, THREE DOLLARS.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Sacramento. dec30

### SAN QUENTIN FERRY,

For an Rafael from Ferry Wharf, Davis Street, bet. Broadway and Vallejo.

On and after April 30, 1870, the favorite steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):

San Francisco, 9:30 a m; 1 p m; 4:30 p m.
San Quentin, 8 a m; 11:30 a m; 2:45 p m.

Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently constructed Railroad to San Rafael, and with stages for Olima, Tomales, Bolinas and Nicasia.

In order to encourage pleasure travel, Horses and Buggies will be taken at very much reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

dec30 CHAS. MINTURN.

### PETALUMA ROUTE AND SONOMA, VIA LAKEVILLE.

Change of Hours.

Winter Arrangement—On and after Dec. 16th, leaving Vallejo-street Wharf daily (Sundays excepted), the steamer PETALUMA, Capt. Wm. Warner at 8½ A. M., and the steamer CLINTON, Capt. C. M. Batter, at 2½ P. M. Connecting by the 8½ A. M. boat will stages for Bodega, Bloomfield, Duncan's Mills, Tomales Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Skaggs Springs, Anderson Valley, Novago, Albion and Big Rivers, Noyo, Fort Bragg, Ukiah, Long Valley, Clear Lake and Lakeport. Returning, leave Petaluma at 8 A. M. and 2½ P. M. dec30

### FOR PORTLAND.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's Steamship CALIFORNIA,

F. BOLLES.....Commander,

Will leave Folsom-street Wharf, for the above port on January 20, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.

dec30 HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANKERS' NOTICE.—ON and after January 1, 1871, the Banking House of PARROTT & CO. will be consolidated with the LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK Limited, where all claims against said Parrott and Company will be paid. The capital of the London and San Francisco Bank Limited will, on and after that day, be $3,000,000, and the remaining $2,000,000 will be called in as soon as the business warrants.

PARROTT & CO.
MILTON S. LATHAM, Manager,
dec30-2t London and San Francisco Bank Limited.

J. M. COHEN. N. BOUROFSKI.

J. M. COHN AND COMPANY,
Importers and Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Nos. 327 and 329 Front-street, corner of Clay [up stairs]
San Francisco. dec30-3m

THE WHITE HOUSE.—J. W. DAVIDSON & CO., corner Post and Kearny streets, have reopened their New, Large and Elegant Dry Goods Store with the fullest assortment of

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,

Merinoes, Linens, Hdkfs., Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions. dec30

TAAFFE & CO., 9 MONTGOMERY STREET, the ENSUING MONTH, their immense stock of DRY GOODS at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and examine their assortment and prices before purchasing elsewhere. dec30tf

ROSENBLATT'S PALACE OF FASHION, 123 and 125 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel.

CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS;
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks;
Silk Walking-Dresses;
Lace Collars, Barbes Handkerchiefs;
Gloves and Fancy Goods in all varieties. All of which are being offered at an Immense Reduction. dec30tf

FRANK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF STATIONERY,

Blank Books, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Paper; Paper Bags; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers; Twines, School Books, Albums, Playing Cards, Etc.

BINDING AND PRINTING AT LOW RATES.

N.E. cor. Sansome and Sacramento-streets, San Francisco.
*New York Office*, 432 Broome Street. dec30

J. W. TUCKER AND COMPANY, Northwest corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

Our Stock comprises the finest goods ever offered in this market—not surpassed by any establishment throughout the United States.

We manufacture and import direct, and warrant our goods to be as represented.

PLATED WARE—Full assortment of Gorham & Co.'s and Rodger Smith & Co.'s Plated ware constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices. dec30tf

REWARD.—$500 WILL BE PAID to any Man or Boy who cannot be fitted to a suit of CLOTHES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

At JOS. FIGEL'S, 211 Montgomery street, Russ Block, opposite Platt's Hall. dec30tf

A. H. LISSAK, JR., STOCK AND MONEY BROKER, 446 California Street. Legal Tenders, U. S. Bonds, Etc., Bought and Sold at market rates. dec30

B. L. SCHMITT, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Legal Tender Notes, Silver, Etc., 437 California St. dec30 1m

THE EYE! THE EAR!!—D. E. DUDLEY, Surgeon, Occulist and Aurist, has removed to his new rooms, 24 Post street, between Montgomery and Kearny. dec30

TO FAMILIES—SANTA CLARA CRACKERS.—The Best in Use.—Beware of Imitations.

HEYWOOD & WIELAND BROS.,
dec30 Sole Agents, 224 Clay street.

REMOVAL.—POPE & TALBOT, LUMBER DEALERS, having moved their Office from Pier No. 12, Steuart street, to 318 California street, under California Insurance Company. Their Lumber Yard will in future be at the foot of Third st. dec30-1m

### "THE JEWISH MESSENGER."

PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY REV. S. M. ISAACS & SONS.

A High Toned Newspaper, devoted to the Advancement and Enlightenment of Israelites!

The Serials which appear in this Newspaper have obtained great popularity, and have been published in book form. A story of Jewish Life, called "THE SENIOR STUDENT," is contained in the current numbers.

Subscription, $5,00 (currency) per year, payable in advance. Orders received by D. A. D'Ancona, authorized agent for San Francisco, at M. Weiss' Oriental Printing Office, 511 Sacramento street. dec30-3m

### CLEAR LAKE STAGE

Leaves Lakeport Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M. Returning, leaves CALISTOGA Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

dec30 CHARLES McGREER, Proprietor.

## A CARD.

SECOND EDITION.—The demand for the previous issue was continuous at the morning of its publication. The carries in the southern and western portions of the city being recognized as carrying the "VOICE OF ISRAEL" disposed of their entire complement before half their subscribers were furnished. The gratifying necessity arose to issue a second edition of one thousand copies; also to insert an apology therein to our interior patrons for one day's later mailing.

To accommodate the column to the notice and the apology, we had to (in the second edition) infringe upon "FOOD FOR REFLECTION" and upon the typographical appearance. This we mention in justice to the publisher, who takes no small degree of pride in the *tout en semble*.

*Proprietors* VOICE OF ISRAEL.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SAN FRANCISCO VEREIN.

☞PRELIMINARY NOTICE—The Eleventh Annual Masqurade Ball will take place at the Hall of the Verein on THURSDAY, February 16th, 1871.
jan13-1m

### EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.

☞THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MASQURADE BALL of the EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB will take place at Platt'S Hall, on WEDNESDAY, February 8th, 1871. jan23-

☞FIRST HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Adjourned Semi-Annual and Regular Annual Meetings will take place on SUNDAY, Jan. 22d, in the basement of the Synagogue, corner Post and Taylor streets. The former at 1½ o'clock P. M.—the latter at 2 P. M. Business—Annual Reports, and Election of Officers for the ensuing year. By order.
jan13-1t* B. ISAACS, Secretary.

### TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th, 1871.

☞PARTIES DESIGNING CHANGES IN SUBDIVISIONS of Real Estate for the Fiscal Year 1871-72, will call at this office, with their Deeds, on or before the FIFTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1871.

LEVI ROSENER,
City and County Assessor.

### NUCLEUS HOUSE,

CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STREET,

D. STERN.....PPOPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE above named commodious and elegantly furnished House, respectfully announces to the public that he has REDUCED THE PRICE Of Single as well as Suites of Rooms.

Families visiting the city, will find at the Nucleus all the comforts of a home. Attached to the house is a Restaurant, kept on the European plan. Guests can be accommodated with meals at their rooms, if so desired,
jan13tf

### FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

Southwest Corner California and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 00 |
| SURPLUS | 267,115 65 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $767,115 65 |

D. J. STAPLES, Pacsident.
T. LAWTON, Vice President.
jan13tf CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO., IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, FINE CUTLERY, Etc.,

327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, corner of Sacramento.

☞Banks, Insurance Offices, and Counting Houses supplied at lowest prices. jan13tf

### ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.

I. N. CHOYNSKI, IMPORTER AND Dealer in

OLD AND NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc., Etc.,
146 Second Street, S. F. jan13tf

LOEWE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS and Jobbers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
306 California Street. jan13-3m

JACOB BENJAMIN, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, San Francisco.—No. 430 California street, over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co. jan13-3m

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EUGENE BOUCHER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 537 Sacramento Street, near Montgomery.

☞Would remind his customers that long experience and practice is the best recommendation. jan13-3m

### CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

[FIRE.]

SOUND AND RELIABLE.

CHARTERED, 1830. CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

H. B. PAYNE, PRESIDENT.
S. S. COE, SECRETARY.
JULIUS JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT, 302 Montgomery Street, North-east corner Pine, San Francisco.
jan13-3m

C. H. MEYER. L. C. MEYER. M. C. MEYER.

### C. H. MEYER & BROS.

Importers and jobbers of
MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS,
28 & 30 Sansome Street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel.
jan13-tf

DR. M. ROCKMAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Office, No. 30 Kearny-street, bet. Market and Post.
Office hours, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M.
Residence, 234½ Sixth-street, bet. Mission and Howard.

The Members of the First Hebrew Ladies' Ben't Society,
" " " Chebra B'rith Shalom,
" " " Ohabath Zion, and
" " " Beth Abraham,

Will please take notice that I have been elected attending Physician for the above Societies, and will be found at my office at the hours above mentioned, or, at private Residence,
jan13tf DR. M. ROCKMAN.

DR. C. E. BLAKE, DENTIST, would announce to his former Patients and Hebrew friends, that having returned from the East, he has resumed the practice of his Profession. The superiority of his former operations are now surpassed; patients who now desire his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES will find his office and Laboratory complete in all the modern improvements in the Dental Art. A new style of Rolled Gold fillings are the most beautiful of any operation ever performed on teeth; in the Laboratory, Artificial Teeth mounted on PYROXYLINE PLATES please and give more satisfaction to patients now wearing them, than any other material; their exquisite beauty, the great Ease and Comfort in which they are worn is perceptable at once; in no case have patients failed to approve or give their fullest indorsement for a plate made of PYROXYLINE
Office No. 30 Kearny Street. San Francisco. [jan13-3m]

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, on Stockton street, containing eight rooms, with bath-room, and all the latesti mprovements, and having a superb view of the Bay.
Apply to NATHAN JOSEPH,
jan13-2t 619 Washington street.

A. B. ELFELT & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, No. 111 Battery Street, San Francisco. jan13-3m

H. L. JOACHIMSEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
South-west Cor. Montgomery and Clay-streets,
Wells' Building, Rooms 16 and 17, San Francisco.

Deutscher Advokat.
jan13tf

ADOLPHE HIRSCHMAN, CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
Importers of
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of description, and Silver ware. No. 133 Kearny-st. [new side], bet. Sutter and Post, San Francisco.
Watches carefully repaired. jan13tf

W. C. P. WHITING. JOS. NAPHTALY. PAUL NEUMANN.

WHITING, NAPHTALY & NEUMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.—No. 430 California street, [over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co.] dec30tf

J. K. BASSFORD, APOTHECARY, Corner Post and Mason streets.
Family Medicines on hand perscriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. jan13-3m

A. SIMSON, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS DEALER. No. 34, Kearny Street, near Post.
The latest publications always on hand. jan13-3m

GREY & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Northwest corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, second floor.
☞Legal business in all its branches promptly and carefully attended to. dec30tf

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS, 641 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny. Sole Agents for Barstow's Metalic Burial Cases and Caskets. dec30tf

PAVILION SKATING RINK, POWELL STREET.—Assemblies will be held during January and February, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and every morning at 10, and afternoon at 2½ (except Sunday.) dec30-1m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,

Nos. 115 & 117 Bush-street, near Battery.

JOHN B. LUTHER,.....AUCTIONEER.

SALE DAYS:

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc., per Catalogue.

THURSDAY—Regular Catalogue Sales of English, French, and American Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery, etc., etc. dec30-tf

### FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

### Occidental Insurance Co.

Of San Francisco.

Cash Capital $300,000, Gold Coin.

OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
OPP. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

INSURE against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure, Commission and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

☞ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

B. ROTHSCHILD, *Sec'y*. A. G. STILES, *Pres.*

### Occidental Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. Donohoe | of Donohoe, Kelly & Co |
| Jacob Scholle | Scholle Bros |
| Ira P. Rankin | Goddard & Co |
| John Sime | John Sime & Co |
| M. B. Carpenter | Merchant |
| Jacob Greenebaum | Merchant |
| J. Y. Hallock | Late of J. Y. Hallock & Co |
| A. G. Stilos | Pres't Occidental Ins. Co |
| Benj. Brewster | Jennings & Brewster |
| J. Baum | J. Baum & Co |
| Isaac Hecht | Hecht Bros & Co |
| Joseph Seller | Goldstein, Seller & Co |
| John N. Risdon | Coffee & Risdon |
| J. H. Baird | Merchant |
| Michal Reese | Real Estate |
| Henry Greenberg | Real Estate |
| N. Van Bergen | John Van Bergen & Co |
| J. P. Newmark | Merchant |
| J. W. Brittan | J. W. Brittan & Co |
| Chr. Christiansen | Auger, Christiansen & Co |
| Thomas J. Haynes | Real Estate |
| Martin Sachs | L. & M. Sachs & Co |
| L. Kline | Late of Kline & Co |
| A. Goldsmith | Goldsmith Bros |
| James Thomas Boyd | Attorney-at-Law |
| A. D. Moore | Moore Bros |
| W. W. Dodge | W. W. Dodge & Co |
| A. J. Bowie | Physician |
| S. Silerberg | E. N. Fish & Co |
| Chas. Kohler | Kohler & Frohling |
| J. J. Williams | Attorney-at-Law |
| C. H. Sherman | Merchant |

dec30-3m

### PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

OFFICE,—No. 16 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, California-street, San Francisco.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS.....$300,000.000

THIS SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR COMPANY offer indemnity to the public, on all insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, or the perils of navigation.

Losses equitably adjusted and paid in United States Gold Coin.

C. F. MacDermot .....President.
John H. Wise.....Vice-President.
G. H. Bigelow, General Agent. T. W. Badger, Marine Surveyor.
dec30-1m

### HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Merchants' Exchange Building.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL,.....$600,000

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| John H. Redington, | President. |
| Geo. H. Howard | Vice-President. |
| Charles R. Story | Secretary. |
| N. B. Eddy, | Marine Secretary. |
| H. H. Bigelow | General Manager. |
| J. E. Bigelow | Special Agent. |

DIRECTORS:

Geo. H. Howard, H. F. Teschmacher, C. S. Hobbs, D. Conrad, G. S. Johnson, John H. Redington, J. M. Milliken, A. W. Bowman, Charles Clayton, H. N. Tilden, Geo. S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, H. P. Livermore, Jos. Galloway, W. T. Garratt, Jos. P. Hale, Chas. R. Story.
dec30

J. SELIGMAN & CO.—BANKERS—No. 412 CALIFORNIA-STREET, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

Payable in Gold or Currency on all the Principal Cities of the United States.

— ALSO: —

Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities of Europe.

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| J. & W. Seligman, | New York |
| Seligman, Hellman & Co., | New Orleans |
| Seligman Brothers, | London |
| Seligman Frères et Cie, | Paris |
| Seligman & Stettheimer | Frankfort A.-M. |

dec30-6m

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.—A. WASSERMAN & CO., 425 Sacramento street.
The highest market prices paid for Furs, Wool and Hides. dec30tf

### THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....$5,000,000

D. O. Mills,.....President
W. C. Ralston,.....Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued available throughout the United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Exchange for sale on the principal Cities throughout the World.
dec30-1m

### CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry L. Davis,.....President.
D. W. C. Thomson,.....Cashier.

Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Agent in Financial and Trust business.

Check accounts kept with Banks, Companies, Societies, Firms and Individuals, and interest allowed on average daily balance.

Interest Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on call and any fixed time, with interest from six to nine per cent. per year.

Collections made in this city and vicinity for Depositors, without charge, and in any part of the Pacific and Eastern States at cost.

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers for sale on New York, available in any part of the United States, and Drafts furnished on Europe, China, etc., at lowest rates.

Premiums allowed on Eastern Exchange Gold notes, etc., and on funds placed to our credit in the First National Bank of New York.

Loans made on Bullion, Real Estate, Public Securities, Bonds, Local Stocks, Merchandise, Produce, and other good collaterals.

Strong Vaults and Safes for keeping valuable property and papers.

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day in the year.

TRUSTEES:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barroishet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, Tyler Curtis. dec30-tf

### ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS,.....$5,750,000

THE LEADING COMPANY IN AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 14 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, California-street.

George C. Boardman..Manager,
Henry Carlton.....Agent, } San Francisco
dec30-3m

### Congregation "Sherith Israel."

Corner of Post and Taylor streets.

Dr. A. J. MESSING, Rabbi.

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| F. Toplitz | Vice-President. |
| Isaiah Cohn | Secretary. |
| J. Eunkenstein | Treasurer. |
| A. L. Badt, M. Davidson, S. J. Simon, H. Myers, | Trustees. |
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### Congregation Shaarey Tzedek.

Stockton street, bet. Pacific and Broadway.

Rev. H. SCHWARTZ.

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